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CHINA

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THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1955.

Price 20 Cents

COMMENT OF
THE DAY

Sensible Action

THE adoption of by-laws by the Urban Council on Tuesday to enable the authorities to issue pedlar licences without restriction should meet with the general approval of the Colony. The decision is, as a Council member said, one which would have a far-reaching effect on the economy of Hongkong for it provides legal sanction for a large number of unemployed people to earn a small but welcome livelihood from this characteristic occupation of the East.

Perhaps the most gratifying feature of the new decision is that it is a recognition of the utility of the restrictive measures previously in force; a recognition too that Hongkong is as much concerned for the welfare of its adopted thousands who thronged to the security of the Colony in 1950 as it is for its older residents. The authorities may draw satisfaction from the fact that the Singapore Government is now operating a similar scheme successfully and there is every reason to believe it will meet with equal success here.

THERE can be no criticism that the new policy will turn Hongkong's back streets and undesignated by-ways into a surging mass of hawkers. At present there are 15,000 lawfully plying their wares and an uncounted number without licences. But some indication of this latter figure can be gained from the fact that there were prosecutions against more than 100,000 unlicensed hawkers last year. The authorities expect that the licensed pedlar population will as a result of the new policy grow to between 60,000 and 80,000. However this may in fact be no more than the number operating both legally and illegally on the Kowloon side and on the island in recent months.

Economic necessity has largely dictated that they should undertake this form of occupation. And police prosecutions against offenders have become a serious burden on the Courts. For a number of reasons, therefore, Government's decision is realistic and sensible. The hawkers will not be permitted to sell their wares in those main city areas already heavily congested with pedestrian traffic and the by-laws have been so designed as to prevent them from obstructing the Colony's pavements but at the same time to give them a fair opportunity to carry on business.

ONE plea is perhaps permissible. Police should be given discretion to forbid unnecessarily raucous advertising by hawkers people, particularly in residential areas. There is no need for excesses of shouting and noisiness—not at any rate, when Hongkong is already blighted by a cacophony of indigenous disturbances created by mahjong tiles and wooden slippers, among other things.

And now that Government has dealt with the hawker problem to the apparent satisfaction of the community's representatives, there is a further problem on the city streets which demands immediate attention—the nuisance of "shoe-shine" boys. Residents of the Colony are less affected by these rude and rowdy youngsters than visitors from abroad and particularly American sailors. There is no end to the devilment inflicted by these pedlars of polish and impudence and one of their most annoying habits is to daub the shoes of passers-by with a smear of white paint in the endeavour to promote business. This mischievous behaviour must be brought to an end by stern action—immediately.

Kenya 'Lynch Law'
Leaflets

Police Ready To Make Arrests

From Brian Parkes
Nairobi, Mar. 23.

Investigations into the strange and sinister appearance of anti-surrender leaflets in Kenya's Mau Mau land are complete.

The leaflets appeared soon after the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, and the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir George Erskine, announced a new peace offer to the terrorists in January. Detectives are now ready to go out and arrest the men who wrote and put out the leaflets.

Signed "We the Settlers," the message they bore was, "No matter if the government promises you won't be hanged if you surrender, we will see you get your just deserts—death by hanging."

Police tracked the writers down to a handful of settlers who volunteered or were called up into the Police Reserve.

THE SNAG

The difficulty now facing CID chiefs is how the charge is to be laid.

"After the leaflets appeared the government stepped in and said anyone concerned faced two years' jail, or a fine of £50, or both."

But the new emergency law didn't cover the time lag between the discovery of the "lynch law" threat and publication of the penalties for publishing it.

A decision is awaited from the Colony's legal experts before police can be sent out to make arrests.

Footnote: Appearance of the leaflets provoked a series of questions in the House of Commons and Kenya's Legislative Council. Members in both places wanted swift action against what was called a "subversive white element."—London Express Service.

It was a case of
Attlee v. Gaitskell

London, Mar. 23.

Mr Clement Attlee apparently fought a tough battle with the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr Hugh Gaitskell to prevent the Party's National Executive Committee from expelling left-wing "Labour Leader" Mr Aneurin Bevan when it met today to decide Mr Bevan's fate.

It was reported Mr Gaitskell demanded Mr Bevan be excluded from the Party because, he said, the local Labour Party committee disapproved of him.

Mr Attlee replied he could prove that Mr Gaitskell's allegations were contrary to the truth, it was reported.

RE-ESTABLISHED

It is believed here Mr Attlee's action re-established him as head of the party and took some steam out of what was regarded here as an attempt by Mr Gaitskell to strengthen his chances as Mr Attlee's successor by eliminating Mr Bevan who is the other logical contender.

It was reported Mr Gaitskell voted against Mr Attlee's motion which called for Mr Bevan to remain in the party.

It was believed here the Labour Party crisis, which started when Mr Bevan broke party discipline during a defence debate in the House of Commons, has shown Mr Bevan has many "foes" among Party heads but many friends among local committees and Labour unions.

For example, the Mechanical Workers' Union which voted for Mr Gaitskell last year has now swung its 750,000 potential Labour Party Congress votes to the Party's left-wing.—France Press.

Import Restrictions On HK Gloves Again Urged

BOARD OF TRADE SAYS 'NO'

Colony Is Accused Of "Flooding" Market BUT ONE MANUFACTURER HAS GOOD WORD TO SAY

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Mar. 23.

The Board of Trade has turned down a suggestion from the National Hosiery Manufacturers Federation that it should "limit" imports of Hongkong knitted gloves and then increase them gradually over the next five years "so that British manufacturers may have an opportunity of fighting this unfair competition."

The department said the restriction of imports from a Commonwealth country would not be in keeping with government policy.

A spokesman for the Federation alleged today that the "flood" of Hongkong gloves into Britain had forced three factories to shut down and others to go on short time. So far 179 workers had been put out of jobs, he said, but they had all found other employment.

Hongkong gloves, the spokesman added, "are produced by poorly paid Chinese under conditions that would never be tolerated in this country. Hongkong manufacturers slam production and then beat UK producers about the head."

Replying to these allegations, Mr E. G. A. Grimwood, Director of the Hongkong Government Office in London, said "The truth is gloves are produced in Hongkong by Chinese labour which is paid at lower rates than those in the United Kingdom, but which, nevertheless, enjoys a much higher standard of living than Chinese labour elsewhere in the Far East."

"Conditions in Hongkong factories compare well with those in Britain and conform to local labour and factory legislation."

Mr Grimwood quoted remarks made by Mr Donald Byford, a Leicester hosiery manufacturer, after his visit to Hongkong last year.

According to the Leicester Mercury, Mr Byford said, "There are many modern textile factories there comparable with my own. I visited two where they were making gloves and they were turning out very good stuff indeed."

Mr Byford added, "The only answer to the challenges from Hongkong is to make our own production as efficient as possible, and that means everybody putting the maximum amount of effort into it and turning out goods in the best possible way at the cheapest possible price."

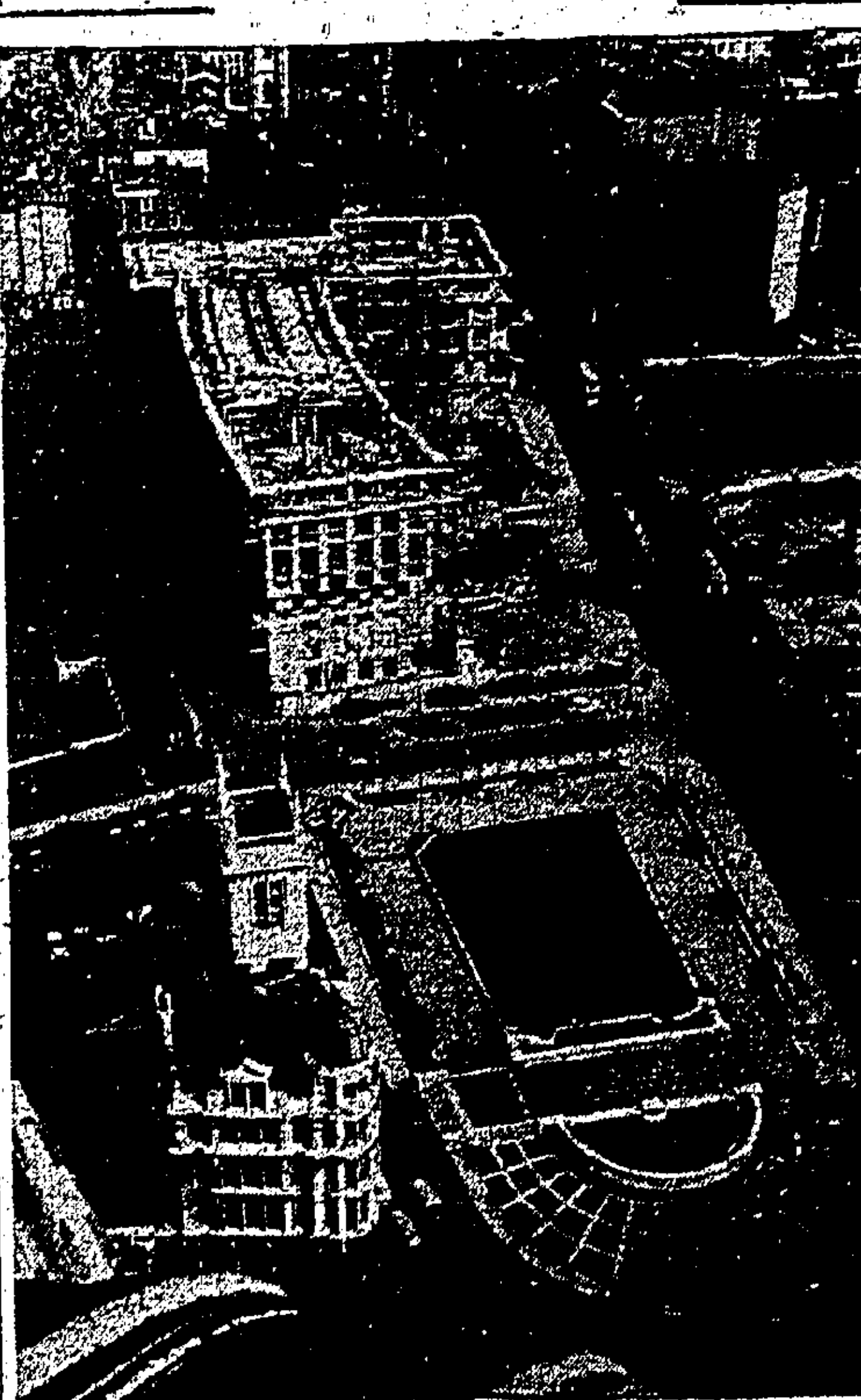
C. Schofield, General Secretary of the British Co-operative Cotton Spinners' Amalgamation, said in his annual report.

He pointed out that as members of the British Commonwealth, India and Hongkong were entitled to ship as many textile goods as they wished into Britain, entirely without limit and free of import duty.

The report said "grey cloth imports from India during the year amounted to 128,300,000 yards, eight times more than the 1953 figure and 12 times that of 1952."

Hongkong imports during the year were 18,000,000 yards of grey cloth, the imports for 1953 being 100,000 yards and for (Contd. on back page, Col. 2)

Rebuilding "The City"



An impression of the rebuilding that is going on in London, and the bombed sites on which work has yet to be started, can be gained from this photograph taken from one of the galleries above the dome of St Paul's Cathedral. It shows a new block of offices bearing completion and traffic passing on the road which runs from Fleet Street down through the City of London.—London Express.

Time Has Come

Brussels, Mar. 23.

M. Paul Henri Spaak, the Belgian Foreign Minister, told the Lower House here today "the time has come to admit Communist China to the United Nations."

Presenting the Foreign Ministry budget, he said, "We must be realistic. It has become impossible to make peace in Asia without holding discussions with Mao Tse-tung. That is already de facto recognition."—Reuter.

Under Ground Atomic Explosion

Las Vegas, Mar. 23.

The first under ground atomic explosion in the United States since 1951 was set off at Yucca flat, at 200 GMT today. It was not visible in Las Vegas 15 miles away.

A small fireball was seen by observers on Angel's Peak, 55 miles from the test site. A large column of dust rose and an atomic mushroom began forming.

It was probably the smallest explosion of the present series of tests.

No shock or rumble was felt or heard in Las Vegas. This was the seventh explosion of the series and the second in two days.—Reuter.

SURVEY MISSION'S FINDINGS

Communist Threat Is Immediate, Ominous

Washington, Mar. 24.

A congressional survey mission reported today that the Communist threat in the Far East, South Asia and the Middle East was "immediate and ominous."

It recommended continued United States military and economic help to nations committed to mutual defence against the Communists there.

The report was made to Congress by the Democrat Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, Mr James Richards, and a leading Republican member, Mr John Vorys, who toured 18 countries in the region last November and December.

"This area is of transcendent importance to us now," they said.

"It is in a state of tension and transition that we must understand. The Communist threat is immediate and ominous, and involves military, economic and propaganda pressures."

Their report called for a reappraisal of all economic and military programmes to determine what national interests of the United States were being served.

"Many nations apparently believe they are helping us by arranging to receive our aid," it added.

A DETERRENT

The mission said there were about 3,100,000 men under arms in the countries they visited and of their countries about 2,350,000 were in countries with arrangements or treaties for mutual security against Communist aggression. The United States planned to maintain 2,850,000 of its own men under arms next year.

Such forces if welded together in joint planning and action, and with continued United States military and economic help, would be a deterrent that could "substantially eliminate" the Communist military threat, it said.

"Deviant rivalries, jealousies and hatreds born of past conflicts must not be permitted to prevent present planning for joint defence."

End Of Farm Subsidies

Moscow, Mar. 23.

The Government of the Soviet Republic today announced the elimination of subsidies to State farms.

The move was announced by I. Fadyeyev, Finance Minister of the Republic. He reported that the Republic's estimated budget surplus for 1955 would be higher than it was last year if the elimination of the State farm subsidies were taken into account.

The Minister said that the farms would have to cover their needs this year by their own means.

The new Soviet State Farm Minister, Ivan Benediktov, said recently that all State farm chairmen whose farms did not prove solvent this year would be liable to disciplinary action.

Early last year, the periodical Partiyayaya Jizn wrote that the time had come to put an end to State farm subsidies.—France Press.

MARCH GALES

London, Mar. 23.

Strong Atlantic gales battered the British coast and western coasts today, causing trouble to shipping.

Blasts of up to nearly 100 miles an hour hit the Cornish coast in the southwest. Winds sweeping inland brought warmer but wet weather to most of the country.—China Mail Special.

Doctors Put Stop To Sword Duel

Naples, Mar. 23.

A duel was fought here today between the Deputy Mayor of Naples, Senator Gaetano Fiorentino, and Attilio Romano, a Neapolitan lawyer practising in Milan.

The matter began over the Mayor's casting doubt as to the authenticity of the war wounds of the National Monarchist Party Deputy Carlo Delcroix, who lost both arms and both eyes during the last war.

Lawyer Romano, unconnected with the case, but an ardent patriot, protested by letter to Mayor Fiorentino.

The letter was returned to him, torn into little pieces, making a duel inevitable.

This took place near Naples in the depth of the country. The weapons were swords. Both these 60-year olds fought on equal terms. Their doctors stopped the combat when both men felled profusely.

Immediately, Fiorentino dashed toward Romano and embraced him warmly.—France Press.

Churchill Criticised

London, Mar. 23.

Eleven Labour Members of Parliament tonight tabled a motion in the House of Commons criticising the statement made by Sir Winston Churchill in a letter to Mr Pierre Mendès France, then Premier of France, last January.

The British Prime Minister warned his French counterpart that failure to ratify the agreements to return West Germany might leave France's chair empty at future world conferences.

The motion tabled tonight "deplores" Sir Winston Churchill's statement and declared "that it is unable to contemplate any circumstances in which Britain would voluntarily sever her ties with France or would seek to form an alliance with Germany from which France was excluded."

As it is a back bench motion, it is unlikely to be discussed in the House of Commons because of lack of time.—Reuter.

the World's Finest 35mm Camera & Lens



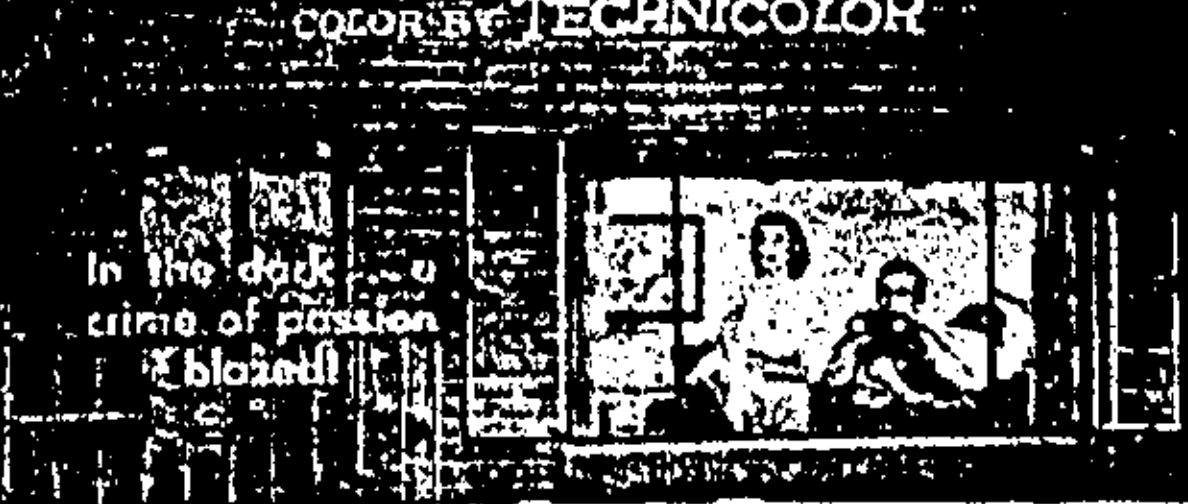
STRIKING SUPERIORITY TESTED AND PROVEN BY WORLD'S TOP PHOTOGRAPHERS

SHIRO SHIRO

KING'S PRINCE EMPIRE

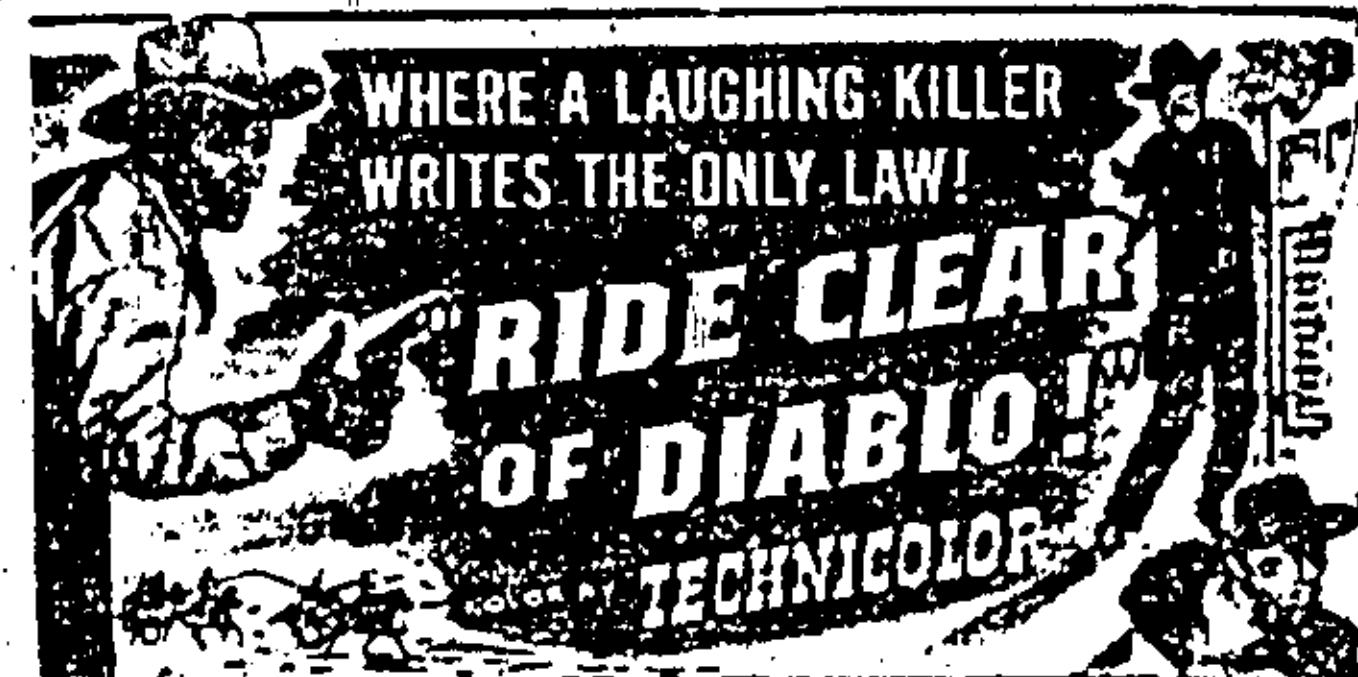
TO-DAY

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m. AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 p.m. AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.40 p.m.

Nominated for 4 Academy Awards!
One of the 10 Best of the year!JAMES STEWART
ALFREDO HITCHCOCK'S
REAR WINDOWGRACE KELLY · WENDELL COREY · THELMA RITTER
with RAYMOND BURR · Directed by ALFREDO HITCHCOCK · Screenplay by JOHN MICHAEL HAYES · Based on the short story by JIMMY MURKIN · A PARAGON PICTURE

Capitol

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AUDIE MURPHY · DAN DURYEA
SUSAN CABOT · ABBE LANE

A UNIVERSAL INTERNATIONAL PICTURE

CAPITOL RITZ

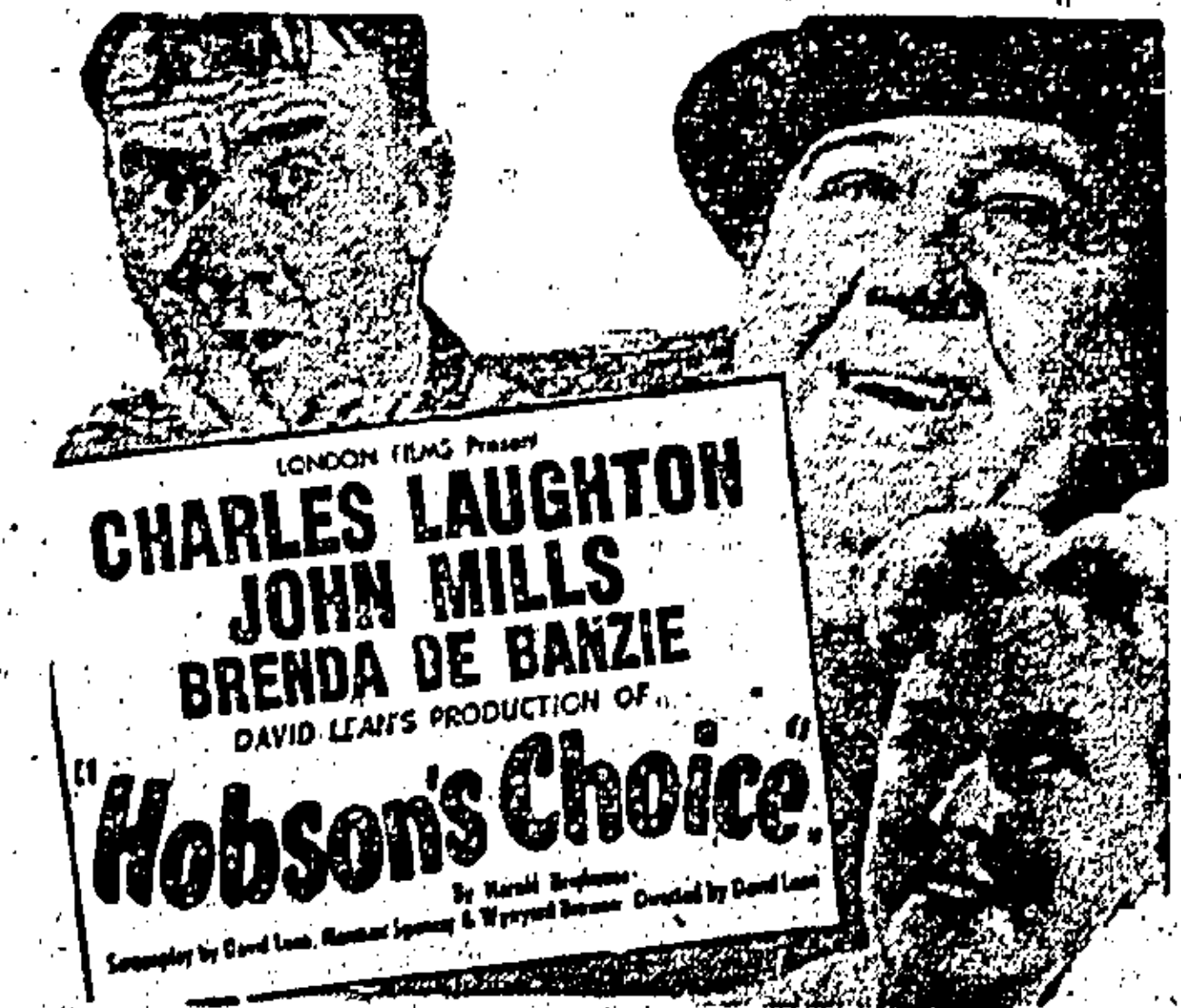
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"Hobson's Choice"

COMMENCING TO-MORROW

BARBARA STANWYCK
RONALD REAGAN
CATTLE QUEEN
OF MONTANA
A LIONEL LINCOLN PRODUCTION

RED BANDS KILL 43

Church And Convent
Looted
In Colombia
VILLAGES ATTACKED

Bogota, Mar. 23.

Large Communist bands which have killed 43 people in the Colombian Departments of Tolima and Cauca in the last few days were today being sought by the armed forces.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cesar Augusto Guellar, Civil and Military chief of Tolima, said today that Communist-inspired armed bands attacked villages, killed peasants and looted a church and a convent.

The incidents occurred on March 16 and 17, but details were released only today.

In the first incident, 50 outlaws attacked the Ortega area and murdered 13 peasants. The same day, 12 peasants were killed near Cunday. The inhabitants fled to the towns, but the next day another band, apparently linked with the first, attacked the villages of Mosero and Vitonco, in Cauca department. These townships are inhabited by Indians.

Among those killed in Cauca were two policemen who tried to defend Mosero.

An official communique said the victims were cut to pieces by the bands, who lost five men.

The Communists were said to have distributed "flying leaflets" stating that they were part of a Marxist, anti-Government movement which aimed at "the liberation of the peasants and the improvement of their lot."

SEVERE MEASURES

The severest military measures would be taken against those responsible for the blood-thirsty crimes, the spokesman added, and "the assassins" would be given "no respite."

Col. Guellar also said the leaflets followed a message to the peasants outlining the Government's plans to improve their economic situation—France-Press.

Russia Accuses
US Of Arming
South Korea

London, Mar. 23.

Pravda charged today that the United States is "arming South Korea at an intensified rate, converting it into a military base for aggression against the Chinese People's Republic and the Soviet Union."

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper, according to Radio Moscow, said, "Despite the cessation of hostilities the American Command maintains in South Korea, in addition to United States troops, 20 South Korean divisions numbering 750,000 men and is beginning the forming of a further 12 divisions."

The Pravda article was written by Mr. V. Smolensky and entitled, "United States Activities in Undermining the Armistice on the Korean Peninsula."

Mr. Smolensky wrote, "Thanks to the activities of the Neutral Powers Commission comprising representatives of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Switzerland, it was established that the American Command systematically increases the military potential, in violation of the armistice agreement."

"In one of its reports the Commission of Neutral Powers stated that during seven months of the armistice the USA brought into South Korea a quantity of spare parts from which it is possible to assemble 4,651 guns and howitzers, 1,365 machine-guns, 6,400 rocket guns and 145 mortars."

"The American Command tried to conceal from the Commission of the Neutral Powers the fact of bringing in 177 aircraft."

"Members of the inspection groups of the Commission are in actual fact deprived of normal conditions of action in South Korea. They are subjected to insults, threats and even acts of violence."

"INSPIRING ATTACKS"
"Yet the American Command does not undertake the necessary measures to ensure normal conditions for the activities of the Commission."Gromyko
Reporting
To Moscow

London, Mar. 23.

Mr. Andrei Gromyko of Russia, attended his last meeting of the five-nation disarmament conference here today before flying tomorrow to Stockholm on his way back to Moscow to report.

The Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister's place at the nearly month-old talks is expected to be taken by Mr. Jakob Malik, Russia's Ambassador here, who is the deputy leader of his country's delegation.

THREE HOURS

Today's meeting, presided over by Mr. Anthony Nutting, British Minister of State at the Foreign Office, lasted for over three hours.

The next meeting of the United Nations Disarmament Commission's Sub-Committee will be held tomorrow.

The delegates of Britain, France, the United States and Canada held a private meeting at the Foreign Office this morning—Reuters.

The Genetic
Effects
Of Atomic
Experiments

London, Mar. 23.

An organisation speaking for 18 million ex-servicemen in 29 countries today called for urgent investigations into the genetic effects of nuclear experiments.

The ex-service body, the World Veterans Federation, announced through its London office that it had called on the United Nations to take the initiative in determining the effects of nuclear experiments. It said it had sent a full report "expressing the anxieties of world ex-servicemen" to Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, the United Nations Secretary General.

NO EXCHANGE

"The World Veterans Federation in its report to Mr. Hammarskjöld said the scientists could not yet know themselves the full destructive extent of thermo-nuclear weapons."

The report pointed out that since there was no exchange of information among the nations conducting independent thermo-nuclear experiments, there were no ways of ascertaining "total cumulative effects." The WVF called for permanent and effective control of armaments to ensure the prohibition of atomic arms and the simultaneous and progressive reduction of armaments and armed forces—Reuters.

Russia Wants
Youth Back

Berlin, Mar. 23.

The Russian Commandant in Berlin today protested to the American Commandant about the "unlawful detention" of a Russian youth granted asylum by the Americans and demanded his immediate return to his parents.

Russian Major-General P. A. Dikrova said it was "irrevocable" to grant asylum to a minor.

The boy, 17-year-old Valery A. Lysikov, son of a Russian Air Force Lieutenant-Colonel, fled to West Berlin on Friday because he said he wished to "breathe free air" and because he considered life under Communism "wretched."

Gen. Dikrova wrote a letter to the American Commandant, Major-General George Honnan—United Press.

Over 40 Dead In US Blizzard

Chicago, Mar. 23.

The United States counted more than 40 dead today from the effects of storms and floods.

A spring blizzard, the worst storm of the year, rode through northern North Dakota on 40-mile-an-hour winds, drifting roads shut and downing wires. Cold wave warnings were posted

for Iowa and Kansas. Six inches of new snow was on the ground in Wyoming.

At Illinois Teachers College in North Dakota, 17 couples attending a square dance spent the night at the College rather than drive past the town. Rising flood waters in the south forced the evacuation of 3,500 persons from their homes. The first storm of

the young season was, meanwhile, whirling through eastern Canada. Behind it were snow-plied highways.

The weather death toll was 44 in 17 States. Traffic accidents on icy highways killed 22. Tornadoes or wind-storms killed six, floods six, and exhaustion, exposure and accidental electrocution accounted for others—United Press.

POP



The family skeleton



QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

SHOWING TO-DAY

48 CAUGHT IN ENEMY AGENT ROUND-UP... BUT THE 49th HAS THE A-BOMB!



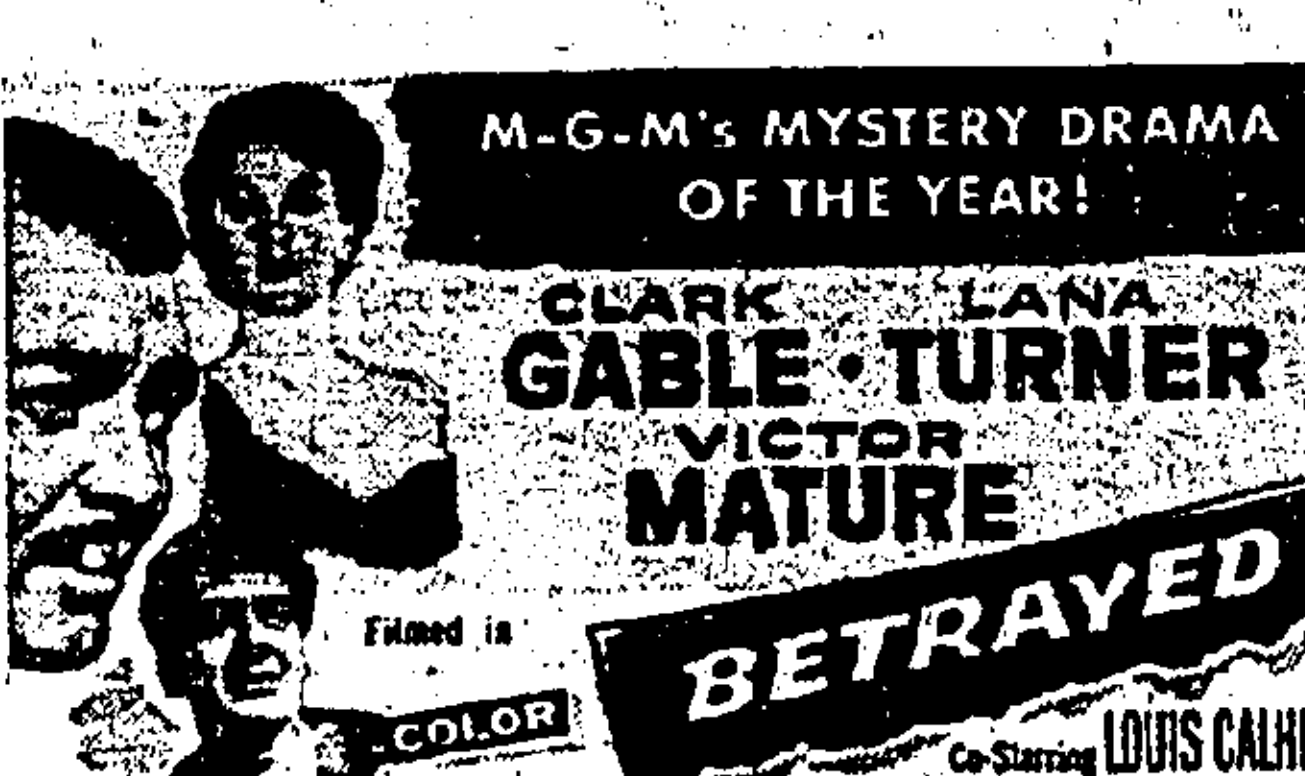
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One of them is lying... and one of them will die!



ROXY & BROADWAY

GRAND OPENING TO-DAY

Owing to length of picture please note change of times: AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 P.M.



ROBERT WAGNER · JOHN LUND · DEBRA PAGET · JEFFREY HUNTER

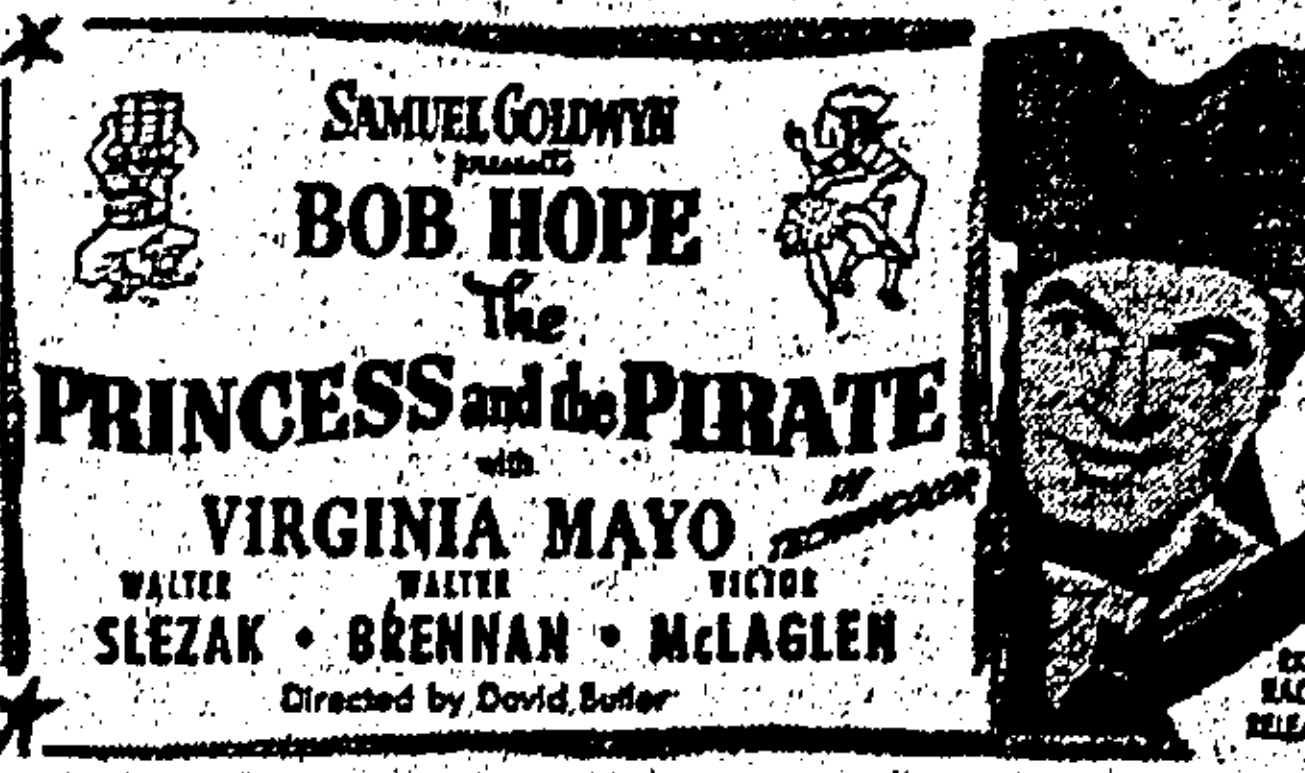
ADDED ATTRACTION: CinemaScope Short Subject "EL TORO" in Technicolor.

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RITZ

FINAL
SHOWING
TO-DAY

FIRST SHOWING IN KOWLOON!



TO-MORROW: "WHITE CHRISTMAS"

JAP COLLAPSE WAS CLEARLY

Oldest Car
Roadworthy

Syria Resents
Turkey's
Action



APPARENT Gen. MacArthur Not Consulted Before Yalta

New York, Mar. 23.
General Douglas MacArthur said today that "the imminent collapse of Japan" in World War II was clearly apparent several months before the Yalta conference concession to bring Russia into the Pacific war.

The former Commander of Allied Forces in the Far East issued a formal statement of his views as a result of the publication last week of the Yalta Papers.

"Had my views been requested in reference to Yalta, I would most emphatically have recommended against bringing the Soviet into the Pacific war at that late date," General MacArthur said.

EARLIER END

Gen. MacArthur said that all his reports after October, 1944, had pressed the imminent collapse of Japan and that thoughts had even been held in his headquarters about the possibility that the war against Japan would end before the war in Europe.

There have been published reports that General MacArthur had told Washington that the invasion of Japan and the final defeat of the Japanese would cost perhaps 1,000,000 lives. These reports were cited by backers of President Roosevelt as sufficient and good reason to make concessions to the Russians at Yalta.

Gen. MacArthur said that neither directly or indirectly did he have the slightest connection with the Yalta conference.

"My views on the advisability of Soviet Russia entering the war at that late date were never solicited," he said. "Neither I nor any member of my Command was present at the Yalta conference and I personally did not even know it was being held."

He said that the imminent collapse of Japan was clearly apparent several months before the Yalta conference.

"All of my dispatches and reports clearly enunciated this viewpoint. For instance, as early as September 21, 1944, I stated the campaign was entering its decisive phase and that Japan was doomed."

had neither the imagination nor the foresight to see that defeat now slams her in the face," General MacArthur said.

He added, "Had my views been requested in reference to Yalta I would most emphatically have recommended against bringing the Soviet into the Pacific war at that late date. To have made vital concessions for such a purpose would have seemed to me fantastic."

"I have not the slightest desire to be involved in the debate now going on and I am making this statement solely to correct certain misinterpretations which have been advanced through error," General MacArthur explained. — United Press.

Mine Was Worked Out Said Owners

THEN MR KRAFFT QUIETLY MOVED IN

Johannesburg, Mar. 23.

The success story of Mr George Krafft, a mining engineer of Benoni in the South African Witwatersrand, is one that should warm the hearts of all small miners.

Five years ago, backed by three friends, Mr Krafft bought the Van Rhyne Mine, near Benoni. Once one of South Africa's big gold producers, the mine had been written off by the big concern which owned it as worked out.

IMPOSSIBLE TASK

Mr Krafft's old mining colleagues tried to dissuade him from buying, and experts told him that he had set himself an impossible task as the mine had been exploited to its fullest.

Mr Krafft, however, was convinced that there were sections of the mine still containing gold, which the previous owners had considered too costly to mine when gold fetched only 24 sh an ounce.

On March 8, 1950 he reopened the Van Rhyne Mine with a staff of two Europeans and 23 Africans. His car was his office as the previous owners had not wound up their affairs and were still in possession of the offices.

Today, Mr Krafft's company employs a staff of 110 Europeans and 1,200 Africans, and is making bigger profits than many mines which are household names.

STILL CONTROL

The four original shareholders still have control of the mine, but their numbers had to be increased to 120 as more capital was required from time to time.

All of Mr Krafft's key men are shareholders and this, he feels, has had a lot to do with the success of his enterprise. — France-Press.

Paris, Mar. 23.
The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. V. M. Molotov, received Syria's Minister in Moscow, Farid el-Khadi, today. Radio Moscow mentioned he said to night. — France-Press.

Search For Missing Prince

Mysterious Iranian Released

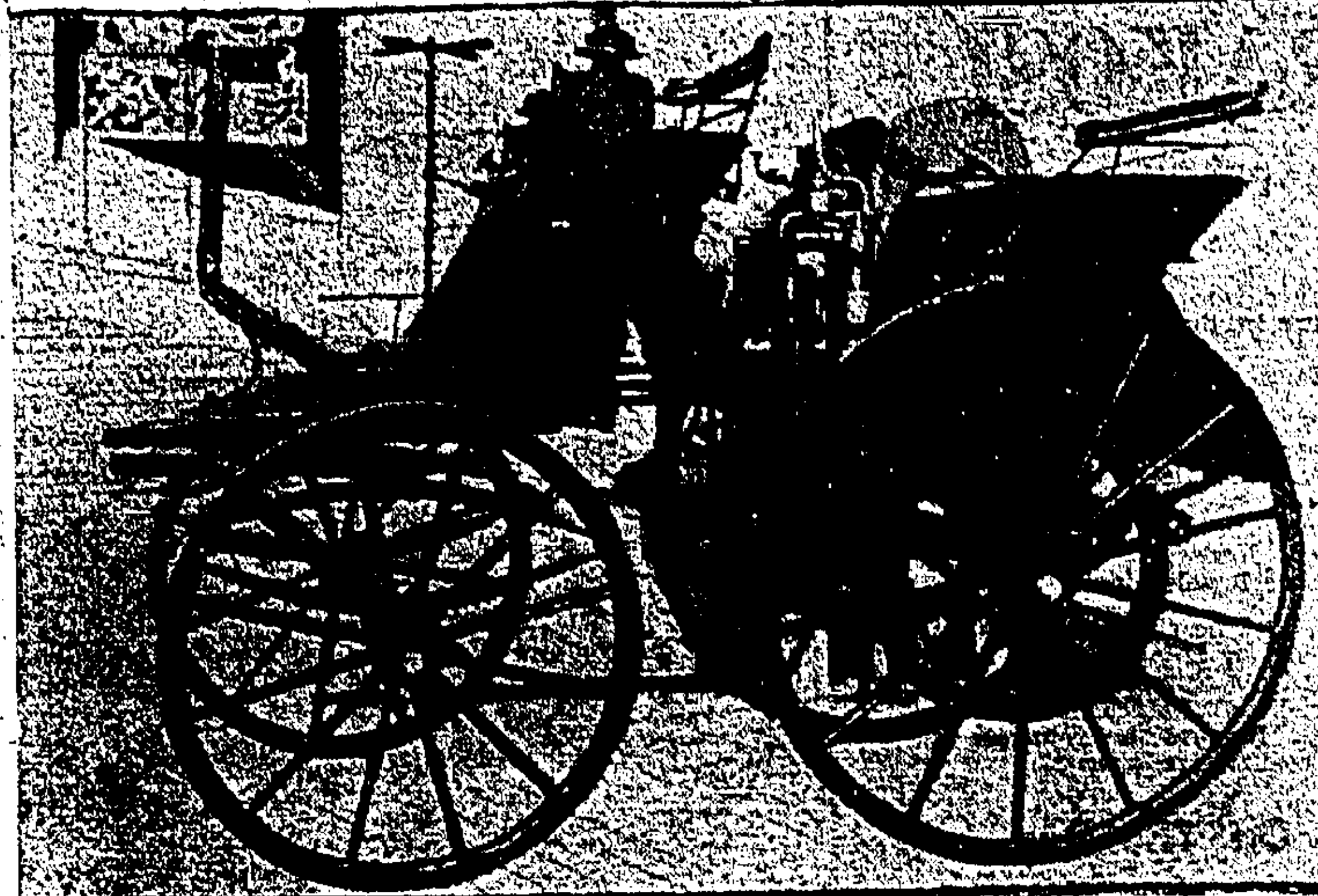
Paris, Mar. 23.
Police held a mysterious Iranian on charges of entering France without a visa today but later released him. The Ministry of the Interior announced that the man landed at Orly Airport today without a visa, claiming that he was Prince Hamid Reza Tahlebi, brother of Iran's "King of Kings."

He was here, he said, to help search for seven-year-old Prince Ali-Patrick, the Shah's nephew, who has vanished from his Swiss home with his French mother.

The Police said that they had released the man for 48 hours pending investigation of his claims to be the Shah's brother. The Shah's brother had six brothers, an Interior Ministry spokesman said, but it is not known how many of them are now living. Meanwhile, the hunt for Ali-Patrick continued. The Prince, with his mother and half-brother disappeared from the Swiss resort town, of Gstaad where he has been going to school. — United Press.

Police Cadets Reprieved

London, Mar. 23.
The Government are to allow up to 2,000 police cadets a year to put off "indefinitely" their national service due to the country's "serious shortage" of police forces, the Home Office announced last night. The police are nearly 10,000 men short of full strength in England and Wales. — China Mail Special.



Picture shows the first car constructed by the famous Mercedes Company. Built in 1886 this is probably one of the oldest cars in the world. It was seen at the 25th International Automobile Exhibition held in Geneva recently. — Express Photo.

BOND THIEF QUIETLY RELEASED FROM GAOL

Paris, Mar. 23.

The "mystery of the missing 70,000,000 francs (about \$200,000) worth of bonds" returned to the fore in Paris again today with the revelation that Antoine Chalvet Bauny de Recy, former cavalry officer, Resistance hero and Deputy of the National Assembly, has been released from prison.

Recy, who had an arm amputated in 1940, but who nevertheless flew into France from Algeria and parachuted into a group of Maquis in 1944, was sentenced in May, 1952, to 10 years' hard labour for theft and fraud.

It was learned only today that he was "quietly" released from prison last Christmas Eve.

Recy, who entered politics after the Liberation of France and was a Deputy by the age of 35, confessed to implication in the theft of 1,000 French treasury bonds, valued at 100,000 francs each, from the treasury of Pas de Calais (Northern France) in 1949.

300 RECOVERED

Three hundred of these bonds, of a value of 30,000,000 francs (about \$85,500) were recovered from a Paris bank, where they had been deposited.

But French police never discovered what happened to the remaining 70,000,000 francs worth of bonds, that Recy claimed he burned in his bathtub. The search for these bonds, if they exist, still goes on.

Meanwhile, it was learned that Recy, since his release from prison, has been working in an insurance company.

The four accomplices of Recy were all sentenced to terms in gaol. One of them, Andre Portie, committed suicide three months ago. — France-Press.

NATIONALIST-HELD ISLANDS

Knowland Can't Understand UK

Washington, Mar. 23.

Senator William Knowland said today that he could not understand Britain's idea that the Chinese Communists should be recognised as having sovereignty over the Nationalist-held coastal islands.

Neither could he understand how Britain could make such a suggestion and continue to support her own position in Hongkong, he added, in an address to the American Legions' Legislative Commission.

He also said that "as far as I am concerned, I will oppose any more Yaltas or Munichs."

NOT ROAD TO PEACE

"Appeasement is not the road to peace," he told the Commission.

Noting that Congress, by heavy bipartisan majorities, had adopted the resolution authorising President Eisenhower to use American armed forces to defend Formosa and islands necessary for its protection, he said that action should have encouraged the United States allies abroad and should have served clear notice on aggressors that they have advanced as far as will be allowed.

But he continued almost immediately: "Voices of appeasement arose in Europe and Asia saying that the additional islands of Quemoy and Matsu should be surrendered."

Senator Knowland said those with knowledge of the situation said those islands were essential to the defence of Formosa and that it had been the settled policy of this and the preceding Administration that we should not have Formosa pass to unfriendly forces. — Reuter.

'Colonialism' On Bandung Agenda

Djakarta, Mar. 23.

Colonialism will be the major subject tackled when Asian and African nations meet next month in Bandung, the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr Sunarjo, said today.

He also said that the conference would discuss the five principles of co-existence — a phrase made popular by the Communist Chinese Premier, Mr Chou En-lai — and world peace in general.

Mr Sunarjo is Chairman of an Indonesian Government commission writing the proposals Indonesia will submit to the conference when it meets on April 18. He said the commission was just about finished with its task, but declined to discuss in advance the Indonesian proposals.

Mr Sunarjo said that the "greatest common denominator" should be sought when the conference formulates its agenda. — United Press.

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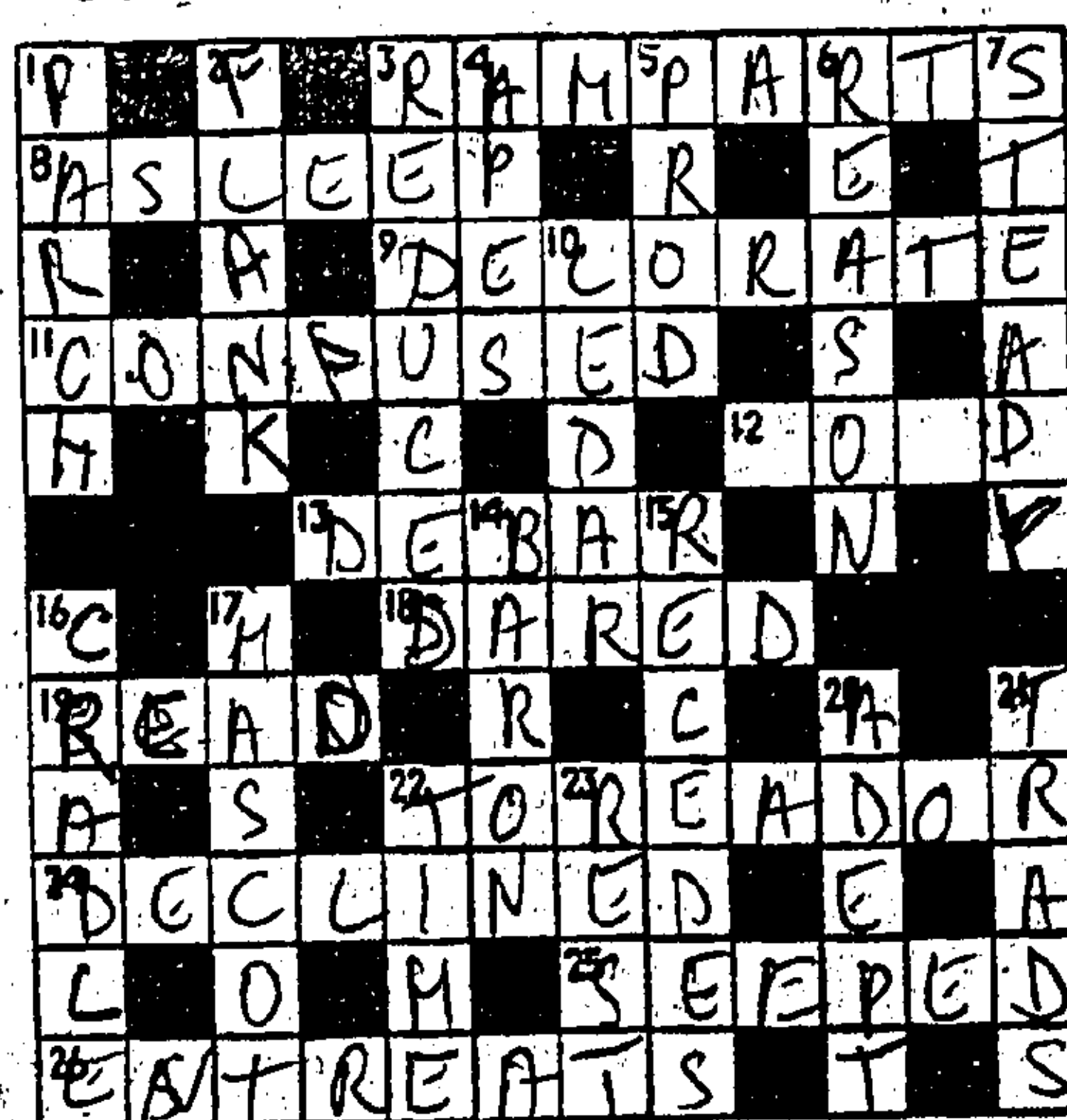


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A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
3 Fortifications (8).
8 In Summer (6).
9 Adorn (8).
11 Muddled (8).
12 Valiant (4).
13 Exclude (6).
18 Ventured (5).
19 Peruse (4).
22 Bullfighter (8).
24 Ebbed (8).
25 Percolated (6).
26 Eggs (8).
- DOWN
1 Dry up (5).
2 Slide (5).
3 Diminished (7).
4 Imitates (4).
5 Jab (4).
6 Cause (6).
7 Stable (6).
10 Tree (5).
14 Nobleman (5).
15 Falls back (7).
16 Crab (8).
17 Lucky charm (6).
20 Skiffed (6).
21 Small shells (5).
22 Period (4).
23 Repose (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 3 Streamer, 7 Parle, 8 Earnings, 10 Relect, 13 Eyelets, 15 Lace, 17 Apricot, 18 Pigtail, 20 Sore, 21 Niggers, 22 Treaty, 27 Universe, 28 Ahead, 29 Obstruct. Down: 1 Spire, 2 Angle, 3 Scene, 4 Earn, 5 Maniac, 6 Russet, 9 Attain, 11 Eyrie, 12 Eltie, 14 Spiffs, 15 Rege, 18 Court, 19 Pseudo, 19 Grains, 22 Great, 23 Eager, 24 Sylph, 25 Peer.

POWER AGAIN FOR HUNGARY'S TOUGH RAKOSI

By NICOLAS PRICE

Vienna. Communist strong man Matyas Rakosi is going places again. All along he has been going places, choosing the tough road. Now he is tipped to be next Premier of Iron Curtain Hungary, replacing disgraced Imre Nagy, whose major sin—like Malenkov's—was to be a little soft-hearted with the West.

A nail-hard man this Rakosi—intolerant, severe, a toughened Communist who has gone to gaol more than once defending his beliefs.

A brainy man, with a cunning, planning mind inside that bullet head. Almost as long as he has been able to think, he has thought Communism.

This premier's job will be nothing new. He was a big boss in the early postwar days, one of the men who made Hungary Communist. But he went out with the rise of Malenkov, when the fashion was to have men a little less tough, men who believed in some kind of co-existence and tolerance towards the West.

Active Career

And he went out accused of doing just those things which the softer Premier Nagy did not do. Rakosi was accused of concentrating too much on heavy industry; Nagy is blamed for failing to gear factories into high enough heavy industry production. Which means guns for Russia's armies.

This is the Matyas Rakosi true life story.

The first things Rakosi started ordering around were fowls. He



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Toothaches
Colds
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that anybody



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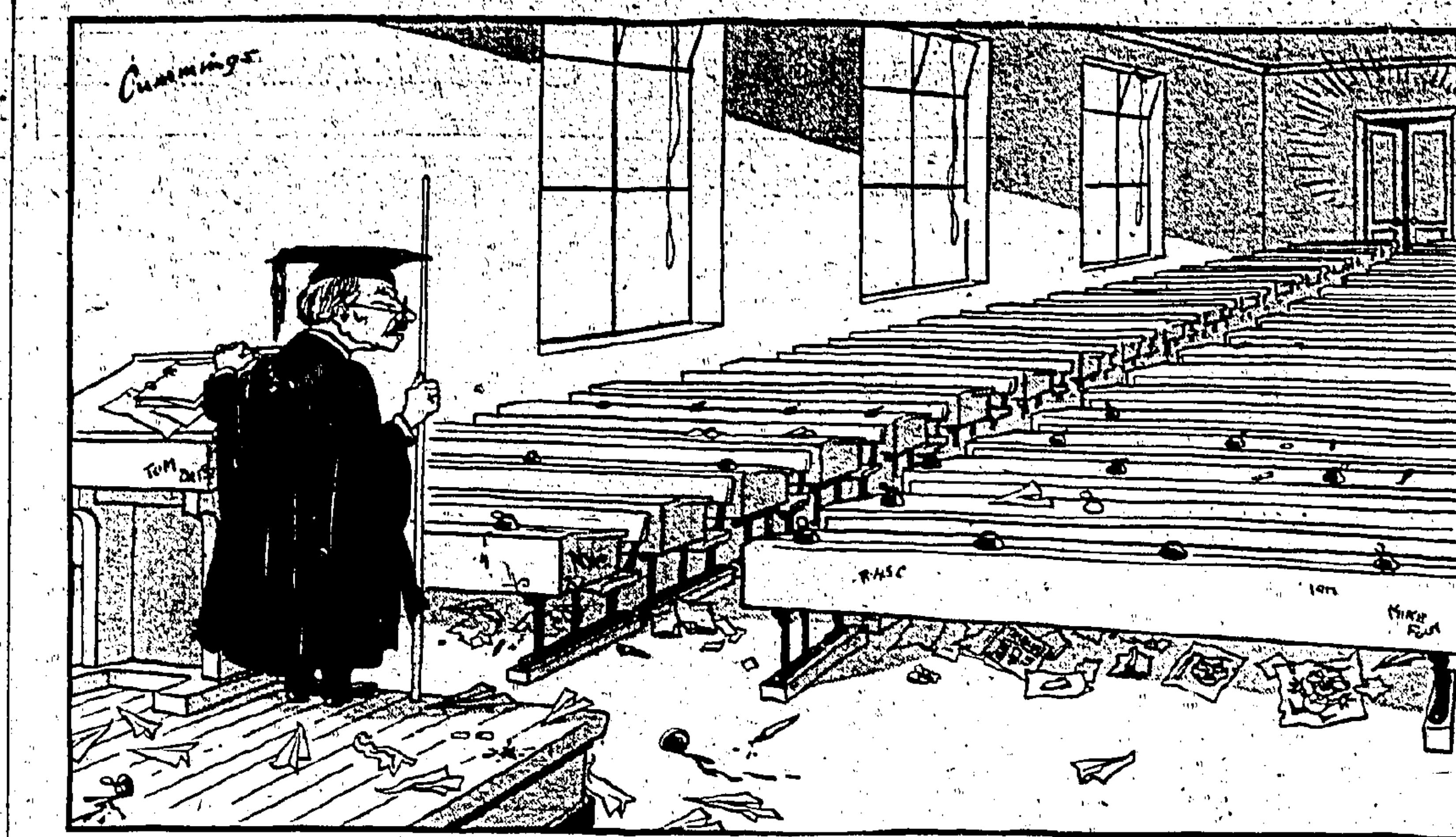
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"Now that the unruly element has been expelled, perhaps we can get on with our lessons."

London Express Service

RENE MacCOLL calls in at New York and finds

THERE'S A SMILE AMID THE HUSTLE



NEW YORK... The more it changes, the more it's the same.

When the French dreamed up that one they must have had New York well in mind. On the afternoon I got into town from the Caribbean 100,000 people were jammed in the streets and on the rooftops of Harlem to watch the cops kill a barricaded-in robber. Authentic nostalgia stuff of the 1920's.

And then I go along to have a look at one of my favourite mid-town streets and I can't recognise it. The wreckers have been there.

Vast parking lots spread their gleaming cavities where the familiar buildings stood just the other day. And in eighth wonder-of-the-world Rockefeller Centre they are busy demolishing a theatre that was put up as an integral part of the Centre only 20 years back.

The theatre wasn't paying its way, so it'll be a great new block of air-conditioned offices from now on. Build and bash—the motto of New York.

And while they are killing skyscrapers up there in Harlem, down here on Wall Street pretty well everyone I come across seems to be making killings of a more pleasant sort.

It's got to the point where your bus driver is all worried over whether he ought to take a capital gains tax beating by selling his swollen holdings now or not.

Time was when Americans were for ever begging one another to "Take it easy, now." Today they are urging their acquaintances to "Live it up a little, why don't you?" (i.e., have a good time and win big). And the way those Wall Street values keep on Everesting, it's quite possible to live it up more than a little.

New York, where the already mammoth martins keep on growing and getting drier, yet...

Where the lifts in the Waldorf Towers (the private suites attached to the famous hotel housing such occupants as the Windsors and General Douglas MacArthur) are sprayed thrice daily with a special scent ("It's a secret blend of many types, rare flowers and such," the girl lift operator gravely explains).

Where there's a big mystery over the "tapping" of scores of private phones, chosen apparently haphazardly...

And where the "young executives" (the rising business men who are making their mark on hoping to wear a uniform consisting of charcoal-grey "suits" (jumps) suit, bright pink shirt with striped collar and tie, and ribbon-thin tie).

Now there is one real change, and a big one. New Yorkers today strike me as far happier than they used to be.

This city in a headlong hurry, with its bed-for-ever-the-head climate (never moderate), with its wildly mixed 8,000,000 popula-

tion, had a poorish reputation for manners in the past.

That, I think, is changing. The smart is giving way to the smile. And even the cab-drivers, who in the old days were apt to cause unfavourable comparisons to be drawn between themselves and orange-coutings with ulcers strike me this time around as being on the whole a pleasant enough body of men.

They are talkative, of course. One, during a brief ride, gave me the whole history of how he'd been "flunked" (failed) for the U.S. Air Force on account of colour blindness.

Reading my thoughts, he added: "I can tell the red lights from the green and that's about all."

Here in New York—just as everywhere across this great big, bustling nation—the schools are causing everyone a headache, from Governor Averell Harriman down.

The schoolmaster turned his chair "right over to Mr. MacColl", in what must have been one of his more foolhardy moments, found himself the other day marching into a high school to address the "Social Studies Class" of the 12th Grade (roughly the equivalent of our own sixth forms) attended by 17 and 18-year-olds.

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Ahead lay an hour of torment. What had I done to deserve this?

enough school buildings to cope with the flood of children.

Latest estimates—liable to be out of date the month after next—are that the nation is shy of 300,000 classrooms.

What to do? Just now, while in Washington Mr. Eisenhower and his Cabinet toes around huge new education estimates, the schoolmasters are forced to all sorts of stratagems.

In most of the schools they work the two-shift system, as though they were dealing with factories instead of schools. The girls and boys either attend school in the morning (getting up much earlier than formerly, to do so) or in the afternoon. But not both.

Talking of schoolchildren, MacColl, in what must have been one of his more foolhardy moments, found himself the other day marching into a high school to address the "Social Studies Class" of the 12th Grade (roughly the equivalent of our own sixth forms) attended by 17 and 18-year-olds.

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Anyway, I rushed them around Russia for about a quarter of an hour, then gave them a brisk peek at Peking. Then, as the string goes, I threw myself open to questions. That was when I wished that I had kept on talking.

A spectacled youth rose, and with great earnestness asked me to "redefine Sir Anthony Eden's policy concerning the off-shore islands of Malu and Quemoy in relation to the latest developments in the Formosa Strait."

We took it from there. Princess Margaret's taste in music; the attitude of the British public to the Thorne; why Mr. Attlee says the things he does; why Mr. Bevan says the things he does; My Greatest Moment Ever in Journalism, which will Britain hold her next General Election; does Sir Winston himself know when he means to retire... that sort of thing.

Later, talking to some of these eager, lively young people, I noticed that they used an amusing phrase. When they wanted to describe someone as slow in the uptake they referred to him or her as "strictly out to lunch."

Back at my New York hotel there seemed to be a permanent group of bobby-soxers hanging about near the entrance, whatever the weather, autograph-books at the ready. I kept meaning to ask for which

celebrity they lay in wait, but invariably it slipped my mind. On the way down here to the airport, where I am finishing these notes, my taxi man, one of the new-model, courteous, kind, said over his shoulder: "Hey, Mac, yab been keeping pretty good company back there at de hotel, yab know that?"

I intimated that while I had indeed felt that some notable presence was by way of being a fellow-inmate, I had omitted to identify it.

"Yab mean yab don't know who was staying dere?" exclaimed my chauffeur, now manifestly amazed. "Yab mean to sit dere and tell me yab don't know yab was under de same roof wif Marilyn Monroe? Oh, boy!"

Too true, alas. Four nights "under de same roof" and never a word exchanged between Monroe and MacColl. Could this be one of those occasions when your devoted reporter was strictly out to lunch?

In future I must really strive to live it up a little.

THE CHANGE SINCE YALTA

By Vaughan Jones

London. DISCLOSURES of words spoken in secret by the world's leaders, meeting to settle the fate of nations, are often fascinating, but Britons can find no good reason at all for revealing the American version of the Yalta conference.

As Britons see it, these revelations can only comfort the Communists.

The American version can only help tarnish the memory of Roosevelt, whose noble statue in London's Grosvenor Square has symbolised Anglo-American friendship.

It can only portray America's wartime statesmen as ready to do a secret deal with Stalin to deprive Britain of her colonial interests. And Britain's leaders as cynics, critical of the value of their Polish and French allies.

However, there emerged two things: The one is the danger of publishing or misinterpreting remarks taken from their general context. This might limit discussion in future, and the allegations could be refuted, anyway, as Sir Winston did in the House of Commons.

The other is the extent by which American official opinion has swung to that of Britain, a country mature and experienced in political dealing.

In the war days Americans benevolently called the Soviet dictator "Uncle Joe." They desired, apparently, to convert Britain's colonies into trusteeships, give Hongkong to China and exclude Britain from Korea's administration.

American tanks did, in fact, halt to allow the Red Army to occupy Prague, then ripe for a new order and democratic rule after the Nazi occupation.

Since then, America's politicians have matured. They were the prime movers in building up a steel defence wall against Uncle Joe, his successors and friends. With technical and financial aid they helped to develop Britain's overseas territories. They took up position in the Far East, throwing a protective mantle around Formosa—relieved that Hongkong was in strong British hands, and British soldiers alongside their own in Korea.

Significantly, they have overtaken and passed the British in the extremity of some of their views on international affairs.

Londoners, as they walk past Roosevelt's statue, will forget the assertions of Yalta double-dealing. They will remember the massive momentum of America's war effort, and the aid she gave to set the shattered world to rights again.

ARTIE'S HEADLINE CUSTOMS



"All right, all right—I know what you're going to say: 'Don't bother to open it, there's just an H-bomb inside.'"

DON IDDON'S DIARY

IT'S ALMOST CERTAIN IKE WILL STAY LONGER IN THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington, Tuesday. IT was 73 degrees in the shade and the capital was flooded with sunshine when I arrived in Washington.

Government stenographers were having picnic lunches in Lafayette Park and on the banks of the Potomac, men and women drove along Pennsylvania Avenue with the tops of their convertibles down, and President Eisenhower was practising golf shots on the White House lawn.

The city, so often accused of being neurotic, looked solid and robust. It is apparently not shaken by hydrogen bomb threats, though Sir Winston Churchill's speech is still being talked about, and whole phrases appropriated by Senators and Congressmen.

The U.S. Information Agency has distributed the speech all over the world. In the National Press Club the correspondents say "It only Churchill were good for another ten years!" A great expedition programme is taking place in Washington. The Commissioners of the Dis-

trict of Columbia talk blithely of the United States having a population of 200,000,000 within a few years (the present population is 164,000,000) and say: "Washington, as the capital, must grow too."

So a spirited tearing apart and building up are going on. Since I was last in Washington four months ago new buildings have shot up, old tenements and old brownstone houses have been demolished, and dazzling new offices and shops have sprouted.

Face lifts

THE great hotels are having their faces lifted, and the one I am staying in is undergoing major surgery. I don't know whether it is spring fever, but the capital appears to me to epitomise confidence. This feeling of self-assurance and well-being stems from the President himself. Dwight Eisenhower is completely in charge.

Charles Campbell, of the British Embassy, tells me: "In some ways President Eisenhower is more dominant than Franklin Roosevelt."

The columnist Stewart Alsop says: "The Democrats are going to have to hit somebody

over the head and drag him unconscious into the convention hall in order to find a candidate to run against President Eisenhower in 1956."

A top Democrat, who swore he would never speak to me again if I published his name, told me:

"We may as well be quite frank—we can't lick Eisenhower unless he makes some colossal blunder, which is very unlikely. Ike will probably give us a worse beating than last time, and our only hope is that we can hang on to the House and the Senate."

Almost everyone in Washington expects Eisenhower to run again. Every day he is under pressure to do so. He is being told that it is his duty, that the country and the world need him.

At his last Press conference Eisenhower, who is beautifully relaxed and looks very fit, and apparently doesn't mind the television and newspaper cameras and lights at all, said: "Civilisation will be in a bad way if it ever adopts the indispensable-man theory."

But the Republicans are pretty certain that Eisenhower in next year's Presidential elec-

tion is as indispensable as any mortal can be. They want him. They need him. They won't let him go.

And no one wants to run against Ike, not even the scholarly and witty Adlai Stevenson.

Perhaps the President realises that he is destined to serve another term in the White House, and that is why he is getting as much out of his dream house, the farm in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, as possible.

Mamie Pink

THE 185-acre farm is 85 miles from Washington. It hasn't got a name yet, and is known as "Ike's Place." After 39 years of marriage Dwight and Mamie Eisenhower have at last got a home of their own.

The President says: "This is the only place of America I own and I want to hang on to it."

The interior decorating is being supervised by Mrs. Eisenhower, and she has been lavishing her favourite "Mamie Pink" on the place.

The President is guarding the house jealously and says: "There will be no Press tour of the premises ever."

It is probable that if Sir Winston Churchill pays another visit to the U.S. the President will put the Prime Minister up at "Ike's Place."

Two big shows are going on in Washington—the Senate investigation of the Stock Market, and the hearings on Government security regulations.

The Stock Market probe is rather a flop despite the elaborate cast and advance publicity. The Senators, the Stock Market officials, and the company presidents have displayed a staggering ignorance regarding elementary Stock Market facts and figures. The other show has exposed a number of Government informers, and particularly Harvey Matusow, as false witnesses, frauds, and liars.

EASY PASSAGE FOR THE SEEDED MALAYANS IN ALL-ENGLAND TOURNEY

London, Mar. 23.

Defending Champion Eddy Choong of Malaya entered the third round of the All-England Badminton Championships today without playing a match when his opponent, Henri Pellizza of France, failed to show up. Choong had already drawn a bye in the first round and he is now in the last 16.

Another Malayan, Wong Peng-soon, who won the All-England title outright from 1950 to 1952, had an easy passage into the third round, dropping only three points against England's D. C. Richards.

Wong, joint top seed, who had a bye into the second round, won 15-1, 15-2 in a match which lasted barely a quarter of an hour. The 34-year-old Malayan wizard, never played above half pace.

Wong picked his shots and delivered them with such precision that rallies were negligible and he barely lost the service. The effortless ease with which the Malayan won hardly afforded him much practice. He did not remove his sweater until well into the second game and he came off the court without a sign of having been in a match.

E. L. Choong, popularly known as David, another seeded Malayan, had little difficulty in beating Stevenson who went into the draw via the qualifying tournament.

Serving high and deep, Choong's variation in attack was altogether far too much for Stevenson. Choong was behind and the match proved little more than a workout for him. He found the corners with great accuracy, forcing Stevenson to errors and indecision.

NEVER EXTENDED
Stevenson made determined efforts to break down Choong's defence with speculative lobs but Choong had no trouble in keeping up to the net and was never extended.

E. L. Choong won through to the third round of the singles, beating G. E. Rowlands of England 15-10, 15-8.

Rowlands, who entered through the qualifying rounds, had unexpectedly defeated the Indian player, R. K. Bahari, 16-18, 15-10.

Choong appeared content to play a waiting game from the back of the court and rallies were drawn out with both men serving high to the baseline.

The Malayan held a comfortable 14-7 lead in the first game but some loose shots allowed Rowlands to make a spirited rally and service went out of hand many times before Choong won game point.

He did not make the same mistake in the second game and after being held at 5-5 produced a series of powerful smashes to

finish a comfortable winner. Choong meets Sweden's B. Dahlberg in the third round tomorrow.

Johnny Heath, another seeded Malayan, had a runaway victory of 15-2, 15-2 over D. V. Dickinson of England to reach the third round.

Dickinson, a qualifying player, was no match for the Malayan who rarely had to employ his full range of shots. Heath, like the other top Malayans, today looked far above the class of his opponent and his victory came within half an hour. He did not find it necessary to make venturesome trips to the net and for the most part was content to lay back and let Dickinson fall into errors.

Oon Chong-teik became the fourth Malayan to make a successful start in the Championships. He beat R. Quiddington, a Royal Air Force player, 15-12, 15-7 to reach the third round.

Quiddington gave a better display than expected but Oon was obviously superior. Both players tried to force the action from the net but Oon's better control of his drop shots usually forced the English player on the defensive.

THIRD ROUND

Wong Peng-soon, Malaya, beat E. J. Timperley, England, 15-2, 15-2, in the third round.

The mercurial Eddie Choong, favourite for the Men's title, was in sparkling form. Playing his only singles match of the day, he defeated A. D. Jordan of England 15-7, 15-7, to reach the quarter-finals.

His next meets J. A. Broadhurst of England, who gained a walkover over Paile Gränlund.

Wong Peng-soon had another easy victory to enter the quarter-finals, where he meets the seeded Dane J. Hammergaard Hansen.

Miss Iris Cooley, England's main hope and runner-up last year, was given a big shock before reaching the quarter-finals of the Women's Singles today.

Playing against Miss Heather Ward, the 16-year-old schoolgirl who holds the All-England Junior Championship, Miss Cooley had to fight desperately

to win 12-10, 11-12 and 11-8.—Reuter.

THE RESULTS

Men's Singles

First Round

E. L. Choong (Malaya) beat M. Stevenson (England) 15-12, 15-7.

B. Dahlberg (Sweden) beat L. Lee (Malaya) 5-15, 15-13, 15-6.

Second Round

J. Hammergaard Hansen (Denmark) beat R. C. Carpenter (England) 15-8, 8-15, 15-12.

Wong Peng-soon (Malaya) beat D. C. Richards (England) 15-1, 15-2.

E. L. Choong (Malaya) beat G. E. Rowlands (England) 15-10, 15-8.

H. A. Heath (Malaya) beat D. U. Dickinson (England) 15-2, 15-7.

Third Round

J. A. Broadhurst (England) beat P. Garnlund (Denmark) walk-over.

J. Hammergaard Hansen (Denmark) beat G. C. Hashman (England) 15-7, 15-10.

Eddy Choong (Malaya) beat A. D. Jordan (England) 15-7, 15-7.

Wong Peng-soon (Malaya) beat E. J. Timperley (England) 15-2, 15-2.

Women's Singles

First Round

Miss J. Waring (Canada) beat Mrs. C. W. Welton (US) 1-11, 11-6, 11-7.

Miss Iris Cooley (England) beat Miss S. Ripley (England) 11-3, 11-9.

Miss P. Warner (England) beat Miss A. Jorgensen (Denmark) 11-7, 11-6, 11-6.

Second Round

Miss Judy Devlin (US) beat Mrs. A. M. Horner (Scotland) 11-0, 11-1.

Kingston Test Ends In A Draw

Kingston, Mar. 23.

The match between Jamaica and the Australian touring team ended in a draw here today.

Jamaica, who made 474 in their first innings, were 28 for no wicket in their second innings at the close of play. Australia made 453 and 319.

Australia lost opening batsman Arthur Morris for the addition of only 38 runs to their overall second innings total of 13 on the resumption of play today.

At lunch the tourists were 115 for two. Len Maddocks (58) and Neil Harvey (28) having added 64 in an unbroken third wicket stand.

Morris, who hit five fours in his 22, was caught behind the wicket when attempting a drive. The bowling and had hit ten boundaries when he reached his 50.

Australia put up the 100 in 30 minutes. Harvey and Maddocks having added 50 in 46 minutes.

The third wicket partnership of 91 between Len Maddocks and Neil Harvey averted the possibility of a defeat for the tourists, who resumed the second innings today eight runs behind with nine wickets in hand.

Maddocks hit 83, including 13 fours, in 125 minutes and the later batsmen used the opportunity to get accustomed to the conditions. Peter Burge made 69 in 110 minutes while Keith Miller hit 39 before leaving to a boundary catch.

Frank Worrell was Jamaica's best bowler with five for 87.

THE SCORES

Australia, 1st Innings
453 (A. R. Morris 157, C. McDonald 73, C. Smith four for 103).

Jamaica, 1st Innings
474 (Smith 109, A. P. Binn 151).

Australia, 2nd Innings
1. Johnson, c. Binn, b. Minot 7.
A. R. Morris, c. Binn, b. Holt 22.
L. Maddocks, c. Dowdney, b. Mullings 83.
R. N. Harvey, b. Minot 37.
K. R. Miller, c. Mullings, b. Worrell 39.
P. Burge, c. Smith, b. Worrell 69.
R. Bennett, b. Worrell 20.
C. McDonald, c. Barclay, b. Worrell 27.
W. Johnston, not out 2.
A. Davidson, absent injured 0.
Extras 9.
Total 319.

Jamaica, 2nd Innings
28 for 0.—Reuter.

STAMFORD BRIDGE ACROBATICS



Mid-air leap by Blackpool centre-forward Brown and Chelsea goalie Thomson, with Stan Wicks, also of Chelsea (left), looking on. An incident during the match at Stamford Bridge on March 12 which ended in a goalless draw.—Central Press Photo.

YESTERDAY'S RUGGER

Wayfoong Overcome Club By 15 Points To 9

By "PAK LO"

With Petrie playing for them after all and sparking them to victory by means of two penalty conversions, Wayfoong, playing a brand of rugger which was almost foreign to them, overcame a stronger Club side by 15 points (3 tries, 2 penalty goals) to 9 points (3 penalty goals) in a fairly good game on the Club ground at Happy Valley yesterday evening.

As expected at the start of the game the Club easily outlooked the Bank, but despite good service from Henderson the Club three did not settle.

Both Kilvert and O'Kelly lay far too close to their scrum half and were inclined to run across the field instead of making ground.

When O'Kelly cut out Kilvert and passed to Watson, things looked much better and the latter had some good runs, especially those where O'Kelly passed inside and Watson caught the Wayfoong defence on the hop.

Wayfoong, on the other hand while they could never be said to be an impressive bunch of three, made much more of their openings by running straight upfield. They got plenty of chances to fore Rogers and Hargreaves were outstanding in the lineouts.

Towards the end of the game the Wayfoong team got a larger share of the ball from the set pieces and it was mainly from these that they scored their tries.

SCRAPPY DEFENCE

The Club in defence was scrappy, and the tackling was weak. Probably this was due to the hardness of the ground for the same fault showed itself in Wayfoong's defence.

Lewis, the Wayfoong full back, played a steady game and backed up well.

For the Bank, Cole at scrum half and Stone in the three, were the best, and Petrie's kicking was up to standard.

Henderson took the latter three penalty kicks for the Club and scored from each one, and had been taken the first few the game would have ended in a draw.

The Club opened with a good attack, and looked dangerous and after a few minutes found themselves on the Bank's 25.

The Club won, kicked ahead but the ball was well gathered by Paton, whose kick upfield was charged down by Watson, but the force of the rebound sent the ball over the dead ball line.

Wayfoong dropped out, were offside and in the resultant scrum back the Club were awarded a penalty for feet up, and Schaeffer narrowly missed.

The Bank pressed back and about forty yards out were awarded a penalty. Petrie missed, but a Club player had charged too soon and Petrie was given another chance. This time he made no mistake to open the Bank's tally with a three point lead.

CONVERTED

Minutes later, from almost the identical spot, the Club wing

forwards were offside round the scrum, and again Petrie took the penalty kick and converted to make it 6-0.

The Club pressed back and sent their three away from the Bank 25, but the ball once again went over the dead ball line. From the drop out Petrie got the ball and ran well to pass on, but a Club member tried to intercept.

However he knocked on and the advantage rule came into play and Morrison, getting the ball, scored well out. Petrie missed the conversion 9-0.

Again the Club swept upfield and were awarded a penalty and this time O'Kelly took the kick but missed.

About 35 yards out from the Bank line there was a scrum and O'Kelly passed inside to Watson, who after a good run was caught with ten yards to go.

Henderson tried to go blind from the resultant scrum, was well tackled and another scrum resulted. This time the Bank were offside, and Henderson, taking the kick, converted to make it 8-3 just before half time.

In the second half it was Wayfoong who did most of the attacking, though it was the Club who scored next, when O'Kelly, intercepting a pass by the Bank three, kicked and found touch on Wayfoong's 25.

There for feet up the Club were awarded a penalty and again Henderson converted to bring the score to 9-6.

The Bank pressed back, and eventually got to within ten yards of the Club line. Wayfoong won the scrum, and Cole went blind, to score under the posts.

Petrie's kick was touched by Henderson before it crossed the bar and the conversion was therefore disallowed 12-6.

Play immediately swung back into the Bank's half of the field and on the 25 Wayfoong were once again offside and Henderson again added the three points 12-9.

To settle matters Wayfoong scored once more.

Lewis with a long kick found touch about 20 yards out and Cole, getting the ball, made another 15 yards before he was grounded.

Wayfoong again won the scrum and the ball went out to Stone who scored in the

A Great Thing For Britain If Cockell Beats Marciano

By ARCHIE QUICK

The news about Don Cockell is that he has signed a contract to defend the World Heavyweight Championship within 90 days should he beat Rocky Marciano in San Francisco in May, but the clause also allows for the return fight to take place in London.

In flagrant contradiction to the World Contest rules, the Americans insisted upon the pernicious return bout clause the same as they did when Randolph Turpin defeated Sugar Ray Robinson, an indication of how chary they are of losing grasp of any world championship. But as the completely unconcerned Cockell says: "Any sort of contract is better than no contract at all."

The British Champion is in light training at Eastbourne prior to taking up quarters in the San Fernando Valley in California. He is absolutely unperturbed, knows exactly what he wants and where he is going and is master of his own destiny. Cockell shapes the Cockell policy not his manager, John Simpson.

All Mr. Simpson has to do is to see that things work smoothly. Don does the rest. He prepares his own schedule of training, his diet sheets and is, in fact, a self-possessed business man.

WELL AND GOOD

"Win or lose" he says, "this fight will enable me to pay about £20,000 into my farm down here in Sussex. My only aim is to ensure my family's future but if I can win the World title in the process all well and good."

Cockell scoffs at the likes of the Americans that he will be easy prey for Rocky. "Everybody has been degrading me since I became a heavyweight. They have laughed at my so-called fat and at my boxing ability but I am unbeaten. I think I can out-box Marciano."

"It would be a great thing for British boxing if I did. Regarding the return clause, I do not think it is economically possible for it to take place in England, much as I would like it. About the only thing that could make it possible is commercial television."

Motorcycle Gymkhana On Sunday

Come rain or come shine, the Motor Sports Club's second Motor-Cycle Gymkhana of the 1954/55 season, will take place on Sunday, March 27, starting at 10.30 a.m. sharp.

The venue is once again the old Japanese Golf Course (near the airport) at Sharncliffe which affords a flat and the same ideal ground for such an event, and also a most beautiful setting upon which the spectators may feast his eye should an idle moment occur in which to do so. The estate bankers mark natural obstacles and water-features while the ground is soft enough to cause no serious harm to machine or rider in the event of a tumble.

Organisation is in the capable hands of Geoff Arnold, Motor Cycling Member of the General Committee, who has been responsible for all the very successful motor-cycle Gymkhanas held by the M.S.C.H.K. since its inception in 1952.

PRECISION RIDING

The programme for next Sunday will feature four tests of timed precision riding. Firstly, a Wiggly Woggle test, in which the riders will have ample opportunity to familiarise themselves with their machines and vice versa. This will be followed by a Slow Race, to prove that high speed does not take precedence over skill in these tests, as witnessed by the 72 scores taken to cover 22 yards by the overall winner of last October's Gymkhana. The final two events are a Medley Relay and an Obstacle Event, details of which are being closely guarded by the organisers. These promises to provide plenty of fun for competitors and spectators alike before the meeting concludes about 1 p.m.

Any prospective members among the motor-cycling fraternity are welcomed to attend this meeting, which is the only local event of its kind designed solely for the Colony's two-wheeled motor enthusiasts. A Club trophy will be presented to the member putting up the best overall performance.

It is hoped that all members will be present to support this event. Even as spectators, they are assured of an interesting morning's entertainment, which will make a pleasant prelude to a run round the New Territories.

Prospective members should contact the Hon. Secretary, Mr. B.C.A. Gates (tel. 293865), or Mr. G. A. Arnold (tel. 72837), who will be present at the meeting.

Should English League Soccer Be Overhauled?

London, Mar. 23.

One of the talking points of English soccer is whether the present League structure should be overhauled and a national Third Division and two regional Fourth Divisions formed—and it is causing plenty of talking to be done.

The arguments for and against the scheme are many. Some of the more prosperous Third Division clubs, barred from entry into a higher sphere of League football by the fact that only one club from each section of the Third Division can be promoted each season, are all in favour of such a scheme. But the poorer clubs are not so sure.

England To Field Same Team For Second Test

Auckland, Mar. 24.

Len Hutton has recovered from a heavy cold and will lead England against New Zealand in the second Test which begins here on Friday.

The England team will be the same as that which beat New Zealand by eight wickets in the first Test at Dunedin last week.

The team's batting order for that match was: L. Hutton, captain; T. Graveney, J. May, M. Cowdrey, R. Simpson, T. Bailey, T. Evans, J. Wardle, J. Tyson, R. Appleby, J. Statham.

TREMENDOUS INTEREST
The second Test, last match of the Australasian tour, has aroused tremendous interest here and there has been an unprecedented rush for tickets.

All grandstand seats for Saturday's play have been sold and only a few remain for Friday.

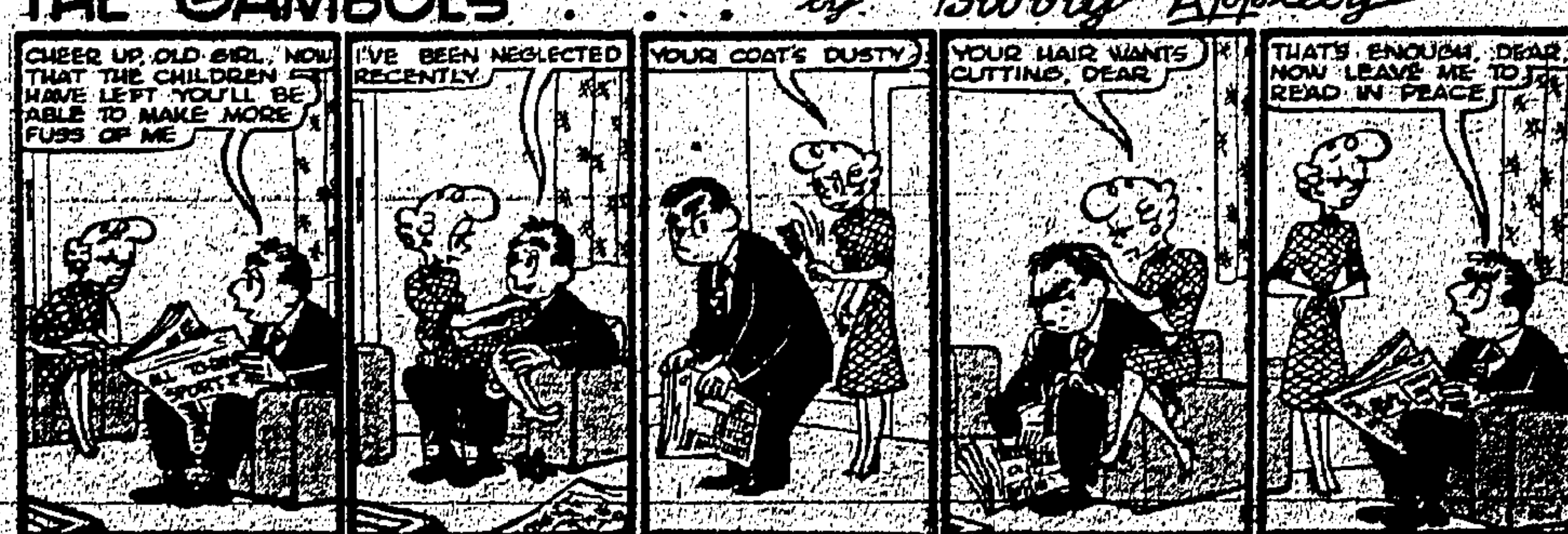
The present Eden Park ground record for cricket stands at 17,000. Given reasonable weather, there is every indication this figure will be exceeded. Receipts so far for the short New Zealand tour amount to £17,000, which means a substantial profit for the New Zealand Cricket Council. The cost of the tour is estimated at £12,000, sterling.—China Mail Special.

Southampton have not the big "names" to bring in the crowds at Hartlepool and the extra costs would probably make their already overladen budget even worse.

The same applies to the non-League clubs who would come into the Fourth Division. Their modest bankrolls could not stand the added expense of constant travelling.

"The football in Division III at the moment is far brighter than in many senior clubs," say the Fourth Division supporters. Yet history shows that only four of the present First Division clubs have come up from Division III and more than half of the Division III champions of Great Britain in the Third Division North wants that his club is financially insolvent because of lack of support. And gates at many Third Division grounds are near the bankruptcy level. Moreover, Division III is not the training ground for young stars it once was.—United Press.

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Eisenhower's Trade Programme May Be Delayed

Washington, Mar. 23.

The Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, was warned today that Senate action on President Eisenhower's new low tariff programme would likely be delayed until Congress had full details of the new international trade organisation agreed to at Geneva.

This 34-nation trade body, named the Organisation for Trade Co-operation, was set up as a permanent organisation to implement the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT). The United States joined it two days ago.

Senator Harry Byrd, Democrat Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, told Mr. Dulles, who was testifying before the group in support of the President's tariff bill, that this bill and the international trade organisation, appeared to be linked together.

He added: "I do not wish to support this bill until I know all the facts. I am not willing to delegate authority (for tariff reductions) to foreign nations that is what GATT does."

Mr. Dulles told the Committee the President would submit the details of the Organisation for Trade Co-operation to Congress "within the next ten days or two weeks" with a message urging approval.

Senator Byrd complained that he did not understand exactly what was proposed under the international trade agreements and told Mr. Dulles "you must recognize the difficulty confronting this Committee in connection with the pending legislation. The GATT position must be cleared up before definitive action is taken on it."

"My advice is for you to get up here quickly with the GATT arrangements showing what delegation of authority is given so that the whole matter can be clearly understood."

The Senator said the Committee would want to explore how GATT was linked with the low tariff bill "and what powers are delegated in an organisation in which other nations have a controlling force."

ASSURANCE
The Secretary assured him that the requested information would be provided.

Answering questions by Senator George Malone (Republican, Nevada), an opponent of low tariffs, Mr. Dulles said the international trade organisation was open to most of the free nations but not to the Soviet Union, its satellites or Communist China.

Mr. Dulles said that if a nation already a member fell behind the iron curtain and the United States did not want to do business with it, "we would have the choice of getting out ourselves and then with other nations form another organisation."

The tariff bill would extend the reciprocal trade agreements act for three more years and authorise the President to make additional and selective tariff cuts of up to 15 per cent in that period.

It has been passed by the House of Representatives.

Mr. Dulles warned the Committee that failure by the Senate to pass it would have a serious effect on the nation's international relations.

Opposing moves to amend the bill to give tariff or "protection to certain domestic industries, the Secretary said

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All Out Of Step Except Russia?

New York, Mar. 23.
A report approving
Britain's administration of
the African territory of
British Togoland was
adopted yesterday by the
United Nations Trusteeship
Council.

Russia cast the only dis-
senting vote. All the other
11 Council members were
in favour of the report.
Britain has already pro-
posed that the period of
trusteeship over the terri-
tory should be terminated
when the Gold Coast, with
which it is administered,
becomes fully independent.
—China Mail Special.

Mail Notices

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shown below are those for un-
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at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest
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in general, are earlier than the
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registered articles are generally
one hour earlier than the times
shown below. Particulars regard-
ing parcel mails can be ascer-
tained by enquiry at any post office.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24
By Air
Philippines, 7 p.m. 6 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25
By Air
Hawaii, U.S.A., 8 a.m.
Thailand, Burma, India, Pakistan,
Egypt, Switzerland, France, Great
Britain, 10 a.m.

Philippines, 11 a.m.
Ceylon, Japan, Korea, 11 a.m.
Indo-China, Noon.
Japan, U.S.A., Canada, 6 p.m.
China, People's Republic, 10.30
a.m.

Macao, 9 a.m.
Malaya, India, 11 a.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26
By Air
Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New
Zealand, Ceylon, 6 a.m.

Thailand, Burma, India, Pakistan,
Middle East, Africa, Great Britain
& Europe, 10 a.m.

Philippines, 11 a.m.
Formosa, Canada, 6 p.m.
Ceylon, Japan, Korea, 11 a.m.

Indo-China, Noon.
Japan, U.S.A., 6 p.m.
China, People's Republic, 10.30
a.m.

N. Borneo, 9 a.m.
Formosa, 11 a.m.
Malaya, Burma, India, Noon.

Australia, New Zealand, Noon.
Thailand, 1 p.m.

ANOTHER COMRADE BACKED THE WRONG HORSE



Scientist Condemned For Suppressing Opponent's Theories

Moscow, Mar. 23.

The biologist Trofim Lysenko and other leading Soviet scientists have been condemned for hampering scientific progress by suppressing their opponents' theories and imposing their own.

A front page article in the newspaper Literary Gazette said that attempts to impose a "monopoly" in scientific ideas had led to the results of experiments being distorted to fit orthodox theories.

The article, signed by I. L. Kuznetsov, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and L. Zubkov, told scientists to "rid themselves of dogma and narrowness" and begin a "free exchange of ideas."

RED VOCABULARY

"There are still philoso-
phers and scientists among
us who are simply ready to
declare 'idealistic' any trend
with whose conclusions they
disagree," it declared. (In
the Communist vocabulary
"idealism" implies oppo-
sition to the official doctrine
of materialism.)

In August 1948, Lysenko,
upon whom the main attack is
now focussed, accused his op-
ponents of "taking an incorrect
biological and ideological stand-
point" in genetics and agricul-
tural sciences.

His assertions were contained
in a report, which he declared
had the approval of the Cen-
tral Committee of the Com-
munist party, to the Academy
of Agricultural Sciences.

As a result, the Soviet
Academy of Sciences dismissed
a number of prominent sci-
entists, who were said by the
party newspaper Pravda to hold
"undesirable views," closed
down certain institutes and
laboratories as being "unscien-
tific and useless" and revised the
"working programmes" and the

composition of scientific per-
sonnel at biological institutes.
After that, at least until 1954,
Lysenko's word on genetics was
accepted. Anyone who criticised
him or put forward opposing
theories risked being branded
as an "idealist and reactionary"
and faced possible dismissal and
discreditation of his life's work.

INDIRECT CRITICISM

But last year indirect
criticism of Lysenko began to
appear, although he still
wrote articles on agricul-
tural questions and was the
"star speaker" at various
conferences.

Last March, the Communist
Party Secretary, Nikita S.
Khrushchev, accused one of his
protégés of being guilty of
"anti-state practices" in wrong-
ly planning agricultural de-
velopment. And in August,
Pravda attacked the All-Union
Selection - Genetic Institute,
named in honour of Lysenko
and known to be closely as-
sociated with his teachings, for
issuing recommendations on
wheat sowings which resulted in
"tremendous harm" to the
national economy.

In its latest attack, Literary
Gazette said that "with all
respect to the services of
Academician T. D. Lysenko, it
would be a mistake to consider
his school the only possible line
of research" in the field of
genetics and agricultural sciences.

This, the newspaper declared,
"would be extremely harmful
for the development of the
school itself, for science as a
whole, and for our agricultural
practice."

In fact, in the theory of
heredity, probably one of the
most complicated branches of
biology, much still remains ob-
scure.

(Heredity was the crux of
the 1948 clash. Lysenko asserted
that changes, natural or man-
made, in the nature of plants
and animals could be inherited
by their descendants.)

FOLLOWED WEST

(He accused his opponents
of following the "idealistic",
"reactionary" and "anti-
social" theories of Western
biologists that such "ac-
quired characteristics" could
not be inherited, but that
changes could only be pro-
duced by "natural selec-
tion").

Literary Gazette said that
Lysenko's school, "occupied with
its fixed, favourite problems,
simply ignores many facts firmly
established by science as well
as a number of essential prob-
lems in this field."

"Nor can this school exhaust
the whole range of agriculture's
practical requirements."

"In these circumstances, it
would be wrong to acknowledge
for the school of T. D. Lysenko
(or any other school) any
monopoly or conclusive verdict
on all questions of scientific dis-
cipline."

"Only under conditions of a
free exchange of ideas, dis-
cussions, criticism and self-
criticism can a vital creative
thought develop," the article
told scientists bluntly. "Only
then can results achieved be ac-
corded their true value, only
then can fruitful new scientific
ideas be born."

This attempt to break Ly-
senko's "monopoly" in genetics
and agricultural sciences ap-
pears to be part of a general
move to loosen the hold of
dogma and orthodoxy where
these have been crippling pro-
gress.

The attack on "scientific
monopolies" followed closely on
the breaking of the "architec-
tural monopoly" by Nikita
Khrushchev, First Secretary of
the Communist Party's Central
Committee, last December.

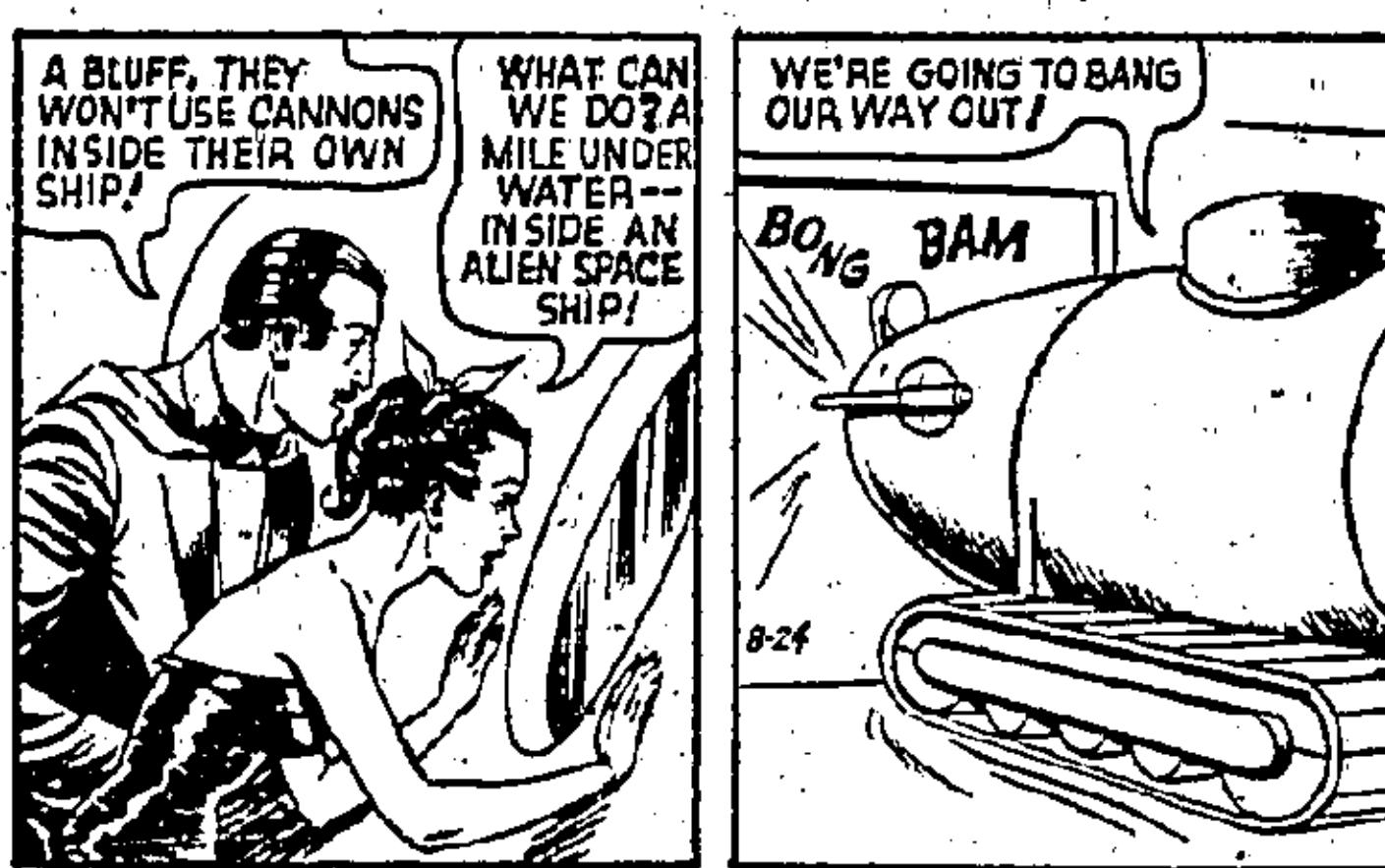
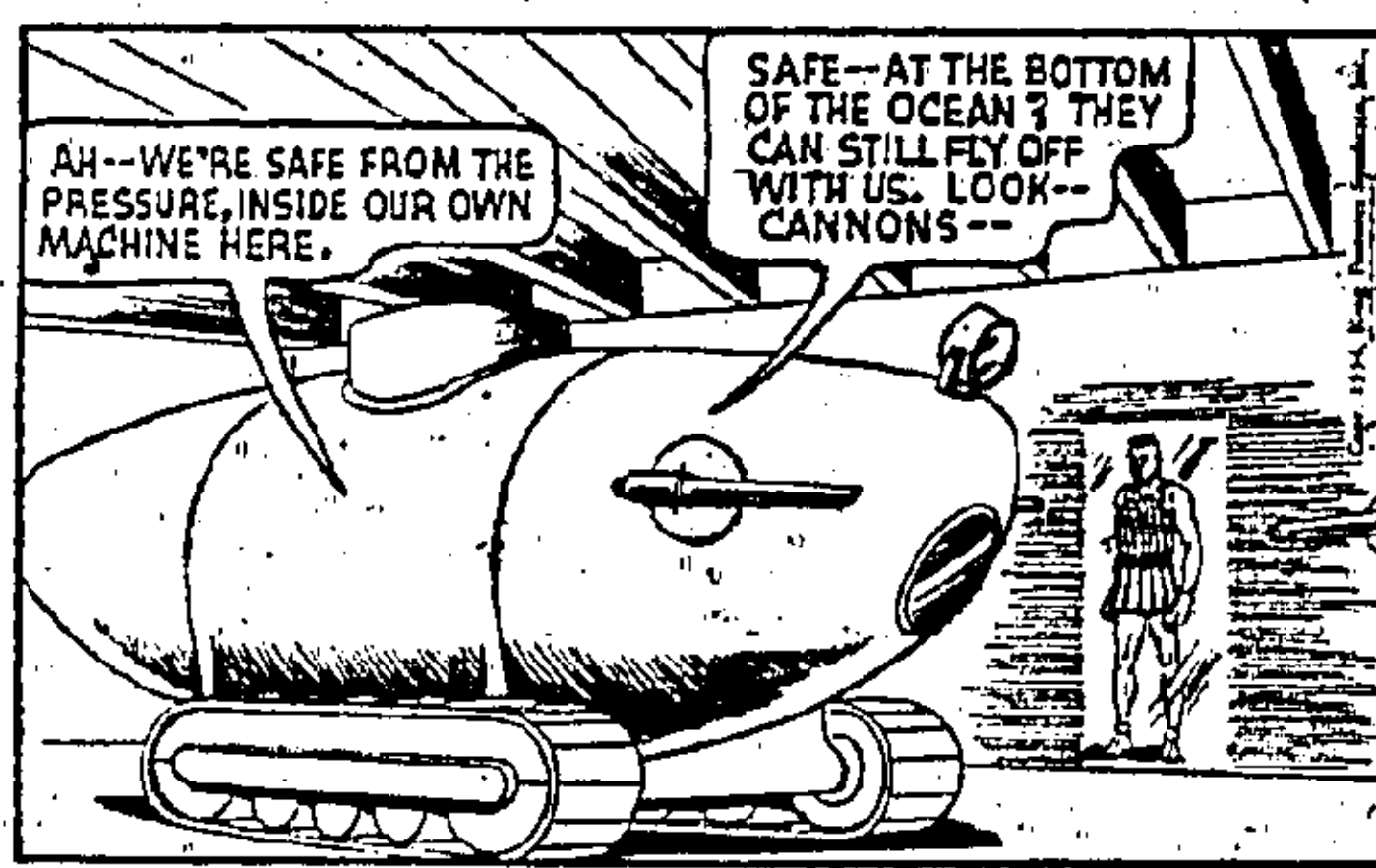
BUILDERS TOLD

Khrushchev told a builders'
conference that the "mono-
poly of style held by a few
architects was hampering
building, causing waste, and
preventing young architects
from developing their own
style."

Some observers in Moscow
saw his influence behind the
article in the Literary Gazette
they said that even though he
may not have initiated the
move directly, the Soviet Gov-
ernment's apparent concern to
tackle practical problems rather
than dogma in many fields may
have encouraged certain sci-
entists who were awaiting an
opportunity. —China Mail Special.

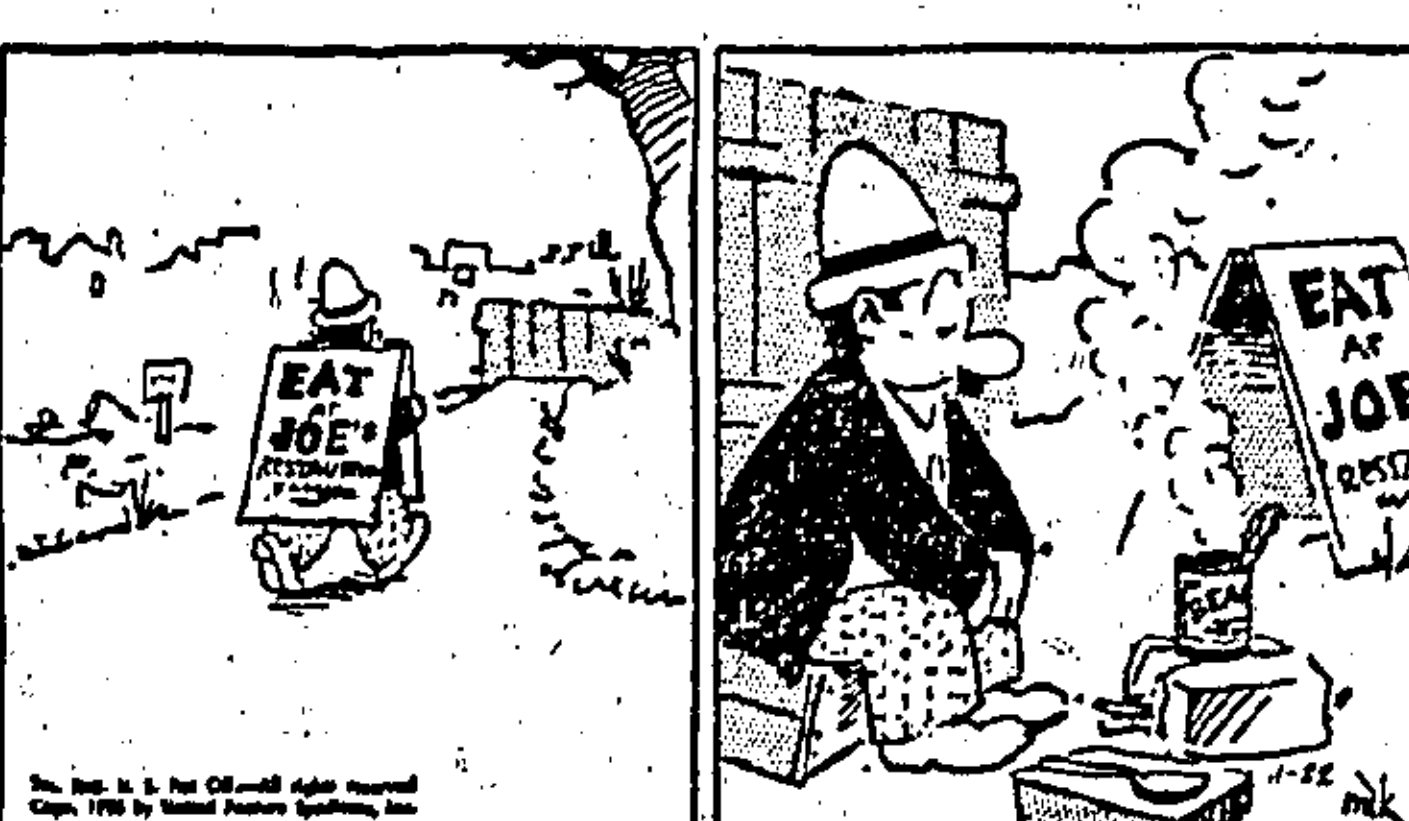
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



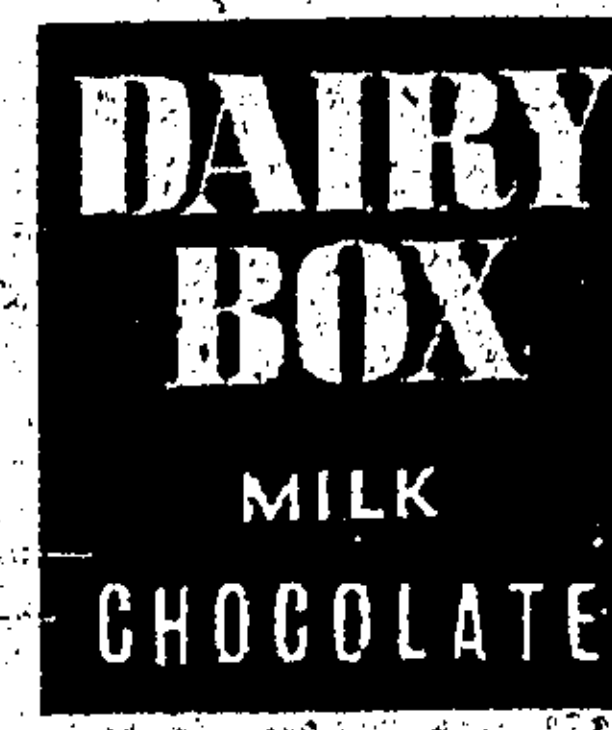
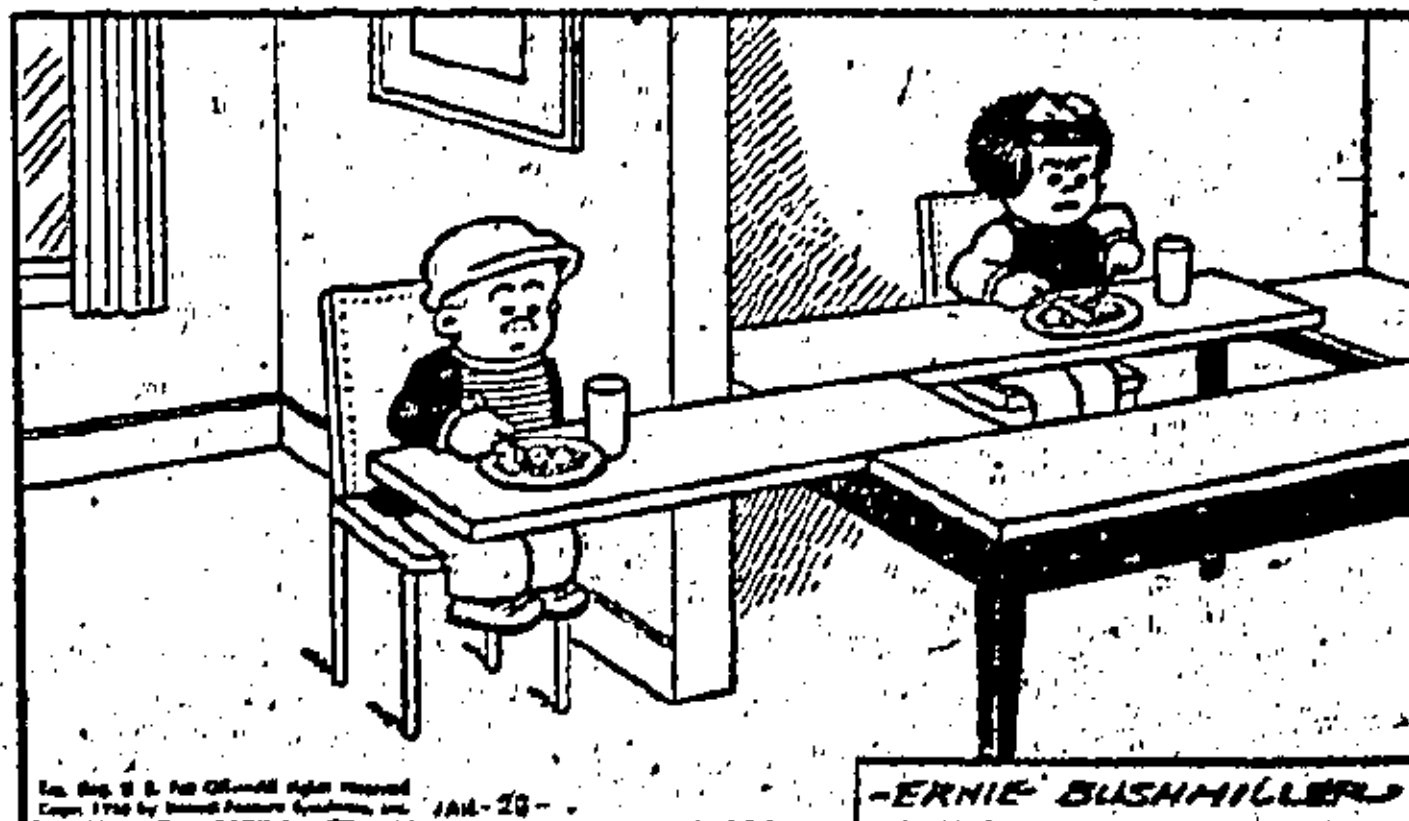
FERD'NAND

By Mik



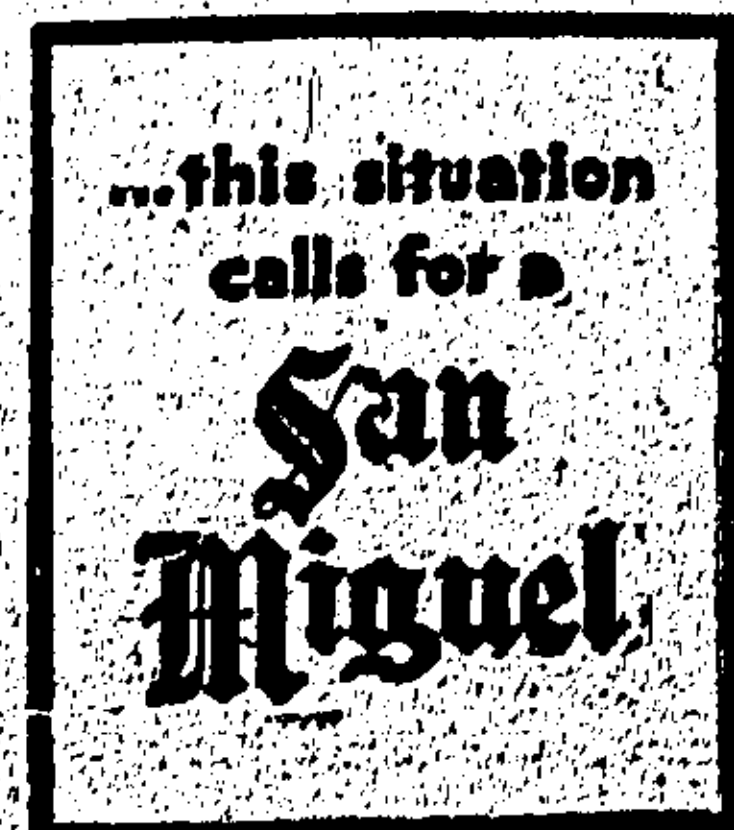
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Page 10

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1955.

STARTS INSTANTLY NEVER MISSES
SHEAFFER'S
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JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

THE INTRUDER

IT was five o'clock on a Saturday afternoon, and the office-block was as quiet as a cathedral between services.

Only on the top floor of the building was there any sign of life. There the caretaker of the building and his family had their home in a self-contained flat, as cosy as a country cottage, though with modern amenities.

The caretaker was busy about his own affairs, when suddenly from below, in the offices that should have been empty, he heard noises.

999

He went to investigate, and turning on a corner of a corridor, saw the tails of a dark-blue coat disappearing round the next. The caretaker slipped back to his flat, and dialled 999.

A few minutes later the neighbourhood's peace and calm was torn into shreds as a police squad-car roared up to the block. The caretaker told his story. A search began.

The intruder was soon found. Under a bench, apparently asleep, a man lay, who wanted only a furled umbrella to be the prototype model for half the clerks of early middle-age who work in London.

WHERE AM I?

"HERE you," a policeman said, nodding the man whose name, it presently emerged, was Albert.

Albert roused himself and rose, smoothed down his ruffled hair, patted his neat dark moustache, and began to brush the dust from his immaculate blue suit and his overcoat. Then as if he had only just noticed he was not alone, he said "Er, what the... where am I?" and his accent and tone were those of the most respectable suburb.

"What are you doing here?" a policeman asked him. "How did you get in?" "I haven't the faintest idea," Albert said.

"He doesn't work here, that's certain," the caretaker put in. I REMEMBER

ALBERT was taken to the police station. On the way, he said: "I remember what I was doing there—looking for a friend."

"How did you get in, when the place was locked up?" "I don't know," Albert said. Then, with a sigh, to himself almost, he said: "When I get a few drinks in me, I do these 'screwing' jobs."

At Clerkenwell court, Albert was found guilty of being in the offices for an unlawful purpose. He was remanded for a doctor's report, for his manner was very strange.

When next he appeared, another magistrate, Mr. Frank Powell, was on the bench.

Mr. Powell read the doctor's report, which said there was nothing much wrong, with Albert, then he turned to study the man in the dock, whose air of utter respectability made him seem so totally out of place there.

THE SECRET PAST

"Is anything known against him?" he asked. "Yes, sir, 12 previous convictions since 1945," a policeman answered, and he took to read details—simple larceny, attempted burglary, and two attempts by Albert to take his own life.

"What's he been doing since he came out of prison in October?" "He can't tell me, sir," the officer said. "He's quite intelligent, but he puts on this rambling talk that seems to be part of his act."

"What do you want to say?" the magistrate asked Albert. "Me?" Albert said. "I've nothing to say."

"Well, I say you guilty as an incorrigible rogue," said the magistrate. "You will go to London Sessions to be dealt with as such."

"Thank you, sir," Albert said. Meekly, he went away, head slightly bowed, as a clerk filed from a painful interview with the management, and whose courage was all spent by the ordeal.

He went, and left us all wondering what his life had been—aged 40, he took to crime—and wondering what tragedy had brought him down to this.

Japanese, German and American figures up BRITISH EXPORTS LAG BEHIND

But The Outlook Is Better Says The Treasury

London, Mar. 24.

A British Government publication today quoted figures to show that Japanese, West German and American exports are increasing while British exports remain steady.

The publication, the Treasury "Bulletin for Industry" published a comparison between the fourth quarter last year and the comparable period in 1953.

During that time the value of Japanese exports increased by 39 per cent, West German by 16 per cent and United States by 11 per cent.

Board Of Trade Says 'No'

(Continued from Page 1)

1952 1,600,000 yards—an increase of 26 and 11 times respectively.

"While the year began with reasonably good order books and full employment, it ended with business at a low ebb and substantial amounts of unemployment in most areas," Mr. Schofield said.

It was announced here today that a six-man team of marketing experts, representing the British cotton industry will leave England by air for India this week to investigate the possibilities of stepping up exports of Lancashire-made goods to India. The Liverpool Cotton Association today called Mr. Ezra Benson, United States Agriculture Secretary, drawing attention to the "disastrous market reaction due to the uncertainty regarding the future United States Government cotton policy."

It added: "Fresh importing of American cotton is virtually at a standstill. Consumption of other growths is being encouraged by price cutting in anticipation of a possible American export subsidy."

"We would urge the vital necessity of having a clear cut statement of policy at the earliest moment."—Reuter.

SEEMING PM TODAY

London, Mar. 23. The British Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, will meet tomorrow representatives of the Lancashire cotton industry, who will put to him their case for protection.

The delegation to No 10 Downing Street, will be led by Sir Raymond Street, President of the Cotton Board, and all branches of the industry as well as the trade unions will be represented.

The very future of Lancashire will then be discussed. As a result of the fantastic competition from low-priced cotton goods from India, Lancashire exports dropped one-third last year, and the situation has worsened further since the beginning of this year.

Several times, the textile industry leaders have approached the government, but each time they failed to achieve anything—that is why they have asked to see Sir Winston in person.—France-Press.

'HK Never More Enterprising'

The bustling enterprise and expansion of the Colony were emphasised at the annual shareholders' meeting of the Hongkong Telephone Co. Ltd. at Telephone House, today.

Seconding the adoption of the report and accounts, Mr. T. F. Mak said that in 30 years of practice in the Colony he had never seen the Colony more enterprising than it was today, and the expansion of Public Utilities was the surest indication of it.

The speech of the Chairman, forecasting the building of three new main exchanges, those at Leighton House, Telephone House, Kowloon, and the new Western Exchange, was circulated and a report of it published in the China Mail of March 12.

But British exports were no higher than a year ago, it said. The Bulletin published these figures in an article explaining how the growth in imports has outstripped British exports.

The Bulletin said: "On other occasions when import prices have risen, export prices have risen too, and partly offset the effect."

BILL GROWING

"That was possible when world markets were less competitive. Now rising export prices would only lose markets."

It added: Britain's import bill was growing because more material and foodstuffs were coming in to support high production and consumption. Meanwhile export prices were held down by the need to secure orders in increasingly competitive markets.

The Bulletin said: "but higher import prices bring with them buoyant markets overseas. Recent measures of trade liberalisation, too, will open new markets to our goods."

OPPORTUNITIES

"Altogether, 1955 should be a year of expanding export opportunities."

The Bulletin declared that India, Malaya and Ceylon were earning more from exports and were likely to increase their total imports.

The United States where "industrial activity is rising again" might also import more this year than last.—Reuter.

GATT Talks Criticised By South Africa

Capetown, Mar. 23. Dr. Albertus Van Rhijn, South African Economic Affairs Minister, said today no substantial progress had been made at the recent GATT conference in Geneva towards easing the attainment of non-discriminatory multilateral trade.

He told the House of Assembly it had been the main object of the conference to review the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade but in fact better loopholes had been created.

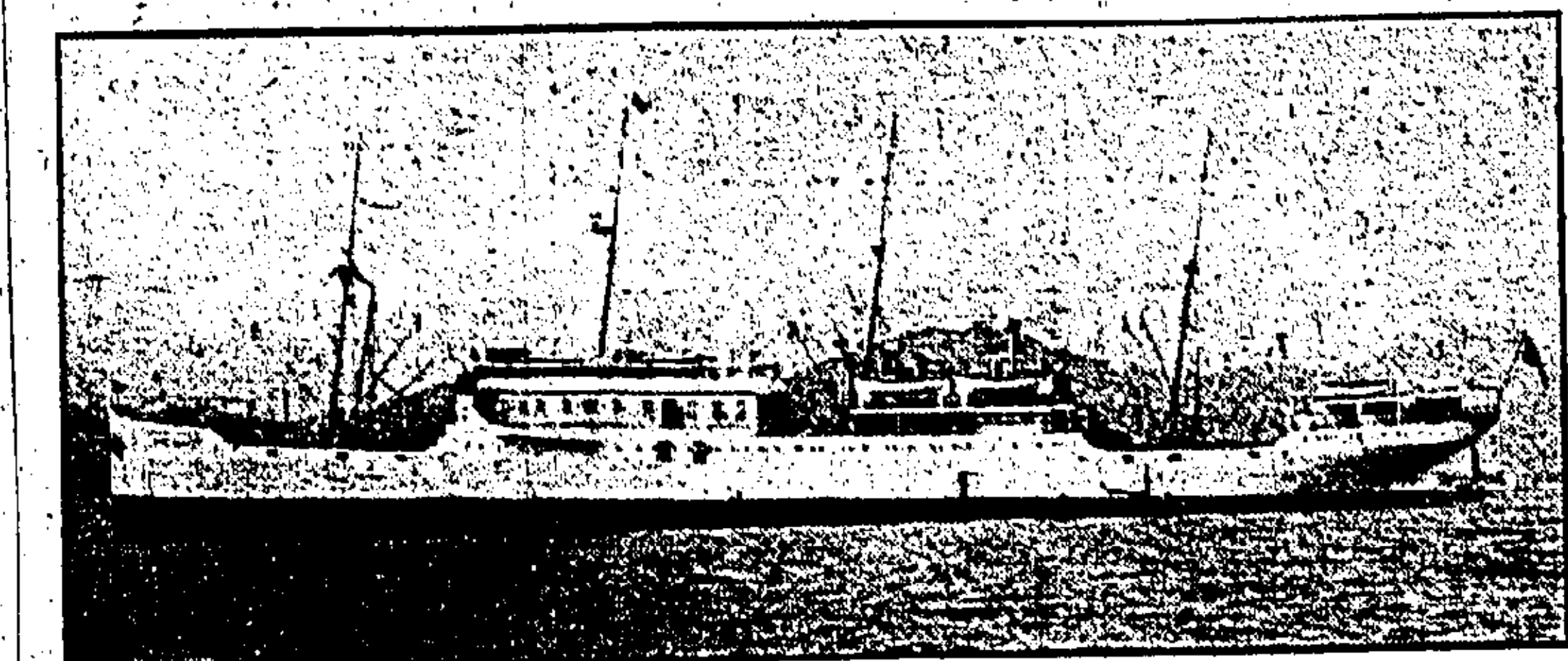
Examples of these loopholes, cited to Mr. Van Rhijn, included: 1. making it possible under certain circumstances to use quantitative import restrictions for protective purposes in specially defined "hard core" cases;

(2) allowing the United States to apply such restrictions to give effect to certain provisions of the US Agricultural Adjustment Act;

(3) facilitating the application of such restrictions by "under developed" countries even though they were not in balance of payment difficulties.—Reuter.

East-West Talks Plan Welcomed

London, Mar. 23. British officials welcomed as a "constructive suggestion" President Eisenhower's call today for exploratory east-west talks at technical or political level. They fully agreed with the President's insistence at his press conference, that before any such talks the Paris agreements, remaining West German, must come into force. But with the French Senate already beginning its ratifica-



Royalty Once Sailed In The "Fionia": Now She Carries Cargo

By WILLIAM SMYLY

A ship that was once the luxury flagship of the Scandinavian "East Asiatic Co. Ltd", and the third diesel ship to sail the ocean, is due to leave Hongkong this afternoon as a simple cargo vessel.

The luxurious saloons aboard were built for the personal use of Mr. H. N. Anderson, the founder of the company. His private suite aboard, called the Royal Suite because of the number of royal passengers who have occupied it on long voyages, has six rooms that must once have been magnificently appointed. Mr. Anderson called the ship "my ship," and in his journeys at sea would travel on no other.

Her name, then was "Fionia". Now she has been bought by the Shun Kee Navigation Co. Ltd., and renamed "Hoi Hing". But the name that was given her by sampan and motorboat men throughout the Far East remains unchanged—Four bamboo and no full-fair.

Instead of a funnel which would have to be short, two long exhaust pipes buttress the forecast and reach almost to the cross trees. The forecast can also be rigged with a steering sail—a sail designed to keep the ship steering if the engines should fail. The sail was rigged on one of the long unloading booms remounted on a special mounting at the base of the mast.

IDLE DURING WAR

The ship which was years before its time in providing very luxurious accommodation in a comparatively small ocean going vessel chiefly designed for cargo, carried 42 passengers and sailed for Copenhagen and Bangkok. During the war she was idle and laid up in Copenhagen.

She was sold in Copenhagen recently and sailed East by a Danish crew under Captain Gunar Jensen. Most of the crew have been flown home already. Three remain to help train the new Chinese crew. They are the second and third engineers Kai Nielsen and Paul Ipsen, and the chief electrician, Anders Rye.

Among the royal passengers who have voyaged on her were three Danish Princesses visiting the King of Siam. One of them was the then Crown Prince Frederik, now King. The King of Siam returned the visit, travelling back to Europe from Siam on the same ship. And the Tsarina of Russia also travelled aboard her with her Court.

In those days the banquet rooms were famed for their English Breakfast, Danish Lunch, and French Dinner. There was also an alternative Danish cold buffet at the dinner.

12 PASSENGERS But the ship's career as a luxury passenger vessel may not be over. As a cargo vessel without a doctor aboard, she is restricted to a limit of 12 passengers.

The new chief steward, Mr. Chu Kwong-ye, has had experience with Scandinavian shipping and has chefs who could serve most of the traditional English, Danish, and French fare if it is required.

And the spacious saloons and imposing staircase are still magnificent and luxuriously appointed. Each cabin has a private bathroom and writing desk—three for every passenger.

And the round trip through the Malay straits to Colombo and back, stopping possibly at Bangkok, Indo-China, or Borneo, works out at about HK\$1,000 for a month's journey.

Paul Ipsen said that his engines would run well for another 50 years if they were properly handled. He reckons the 42-year old ship, which will never again travel west of Suez, should be on the sea and giving useful and economical service for another 25 years at least.

A studio spokesman said Miss Kelly was put back on the payroll because she had agreed to return to Hollywood and discuss her differences with MGM officials.

The studio suspended recently when she refused to report for work on a Western film, "Jeremy Rodock," opposite Spencer Tracy, because she did not like the part. When the suspension was imposed, Miss Kelly was quoted as saying she did not favour playing a Western role.

The studio spokesman said Miss Kelly, now in New York, was expected to return to Hollywood "about next week."—United Press.

Israeli Gesture

United Nations, Mar. 23. Israeli delegate Abba Eban tonight informed the United Nations Security Council that his government would support any effort to transform the six-year-old armistice with Egypt into a state of peace.—France-Press.

East-West Talks Plan Welcomed

and the security system of Europe. Diplomatic quarters here noted that President Eisenhower refused to identify exploratory talks with a conference at foreign ministers level. This was taken here as supporting and even developing an earlier French suggestion for diplomatic preparation before a meeting of foreign ministers.—Reuter.

DETECTIVE TELLS COURT OF POLICE AMBUSH

Alleged Robbery Of Sailing Junk

The story of a Police ambush and the subsequent arrest of the first accused, Hui Chan-wah was related by Divisional Detective Inspector F. Indge-Buckingham when the trial of two men, charged with robbery with aggravation continued before the Puisne Judge, Mr Justice C. W. Reece in the Criminal Sessions this morning.

Witness stated that together with a detective sergeant and a detective constable, he waited in ambush in Chatham Road about 7.30 p.m. on December 30, 1954.

Shortly afterwards he saw the constable struggling with the first accused. He went to the constable's assistance, overpowered the first accused and took him to the Hung Hom Police Station.

On trial are Hui Chan-wah Lam Shun, alias Chau Sum. It is alleged that the two accused together with others not in custody robbed Lee Shek-kee of 28 bags of dried seaweed and 100 oil drums on board a sailing junk in British waters on December 24, 1954.

Lam is additionally charged with possession of two automatic pistols and 25 rounds of ammunition on January 2.

A third man, Chan Tu, alias Lam Shu-yu, was discharged when the Crown offered no evidence against him.

The first accused is defended by Mr. Terence Shurlock, instructed by Mr. M. K. Lam. Second is legally represented by Senior Crown Counsel, Mr. W. A. Blak-Kerr, is prosecuting, assisted by Div. Det. Insp. F. Indge-Buckingham.

TAKEN TO HUT After testifying to the ambush and the arrest of the first accused, Inspector Indge-Buckingham went on to say that the first accused later took him to a hut in the Chatham Road area where he pointed out a motor junk about 50 yards from the shore.

The first accused later took him to the Yau-mai Typhoon Shelter where a sailing junk was pointed out to him, witness said. He arranged for the two vessels to be taken to the Government Slipway.

On December 31, witness said he read a charge of robbery with aggravation to the first accused who made a statement in answer.

Continuing, witness said he saw the second accused at the Kowloon City Police Station. The second accused also took him to the same hut pointed out to him by the first accused.

TWO PISTOLS Witness said that second accused took him to a heap of rubbish on one side of the hut. Underneath he discovered a parcel containing two pistols and 25 rounds of ammunition wrapped in a heavily greased tarpaulin.

Witness said he read out a charge of robbery and aggravation and another of possession of arms to the second accused who made statements in answer to the charges.

On January 10, first accused took him (witness) to a godown

in West Point where following a conversation with the storekeeper a bag of dried seaweed was produced. Twenty-five similar sacks were also produced, said witness.

Witness said he interviewed the manager of a firm dealing in drums and was shown a drum similar to one in Court. Hearing is continuing.

Russia Ends Gold Sales To The West

London, Mar. 23.

Russia has stopped gold and platinum sales to finance consumer goods purchases in the West and her silver offerings are down to a trickle, officials reported today.

The lessening of consumer goods purchased abroad since Premier Georgi Malenikov was dismissed was given as the reason for Moscow's halt in exporting to the West her abundant bullion reserves.

The time last year plane-load of "hammers and sickle gold" reached London and other European capitals, apparently designed to bolster up Russia's foreign currency reserves in Europe for projected large-scale consumer goods orders.

Between \$140,000,000 and \$170,000,000 worth of gold was sold by Russia on international markets within the first few months of last year. Now these sales have stopped completely. Even silver sales have been reduced to a trickle, officials reported.

Russian above all, feels the pinch. Russian gold helped considerably last year to strengthen her reserves.

NEW POLICY Russia's sensational gold offerings last year came in the wake of the Kremlin's new policy of more trade with the West and improving the lot of Soviet citizen by an increase of consumer goods through home production and imports.

Moscow seemed anxious to build up sterling and other foreign currency reserves in the West to finance these intended orders. The reversal of this policy has already led to Russian moves in London to back out of millions of dollars worth of consumer goods orders.

The Soviet Government was expected to revise also orders placed in other Western countries. In a spending spree she placed orders last year for butter in New Zealand, Holland, Denmark and Ireland, and the usual but in South Africa. Moscow also stepped up wool buying in Australia and showed interest in cloth purchases in Britain, France and Italy.

The policy of the new Kremlin leaders has put an end to this "extravagance". Experts insist that Russia has plenty of gold. Russian gold reserves are held to be the largest after America's. Her current production is estimated to exceed considerably more than 2,000,000 ounces a year. Some American estimates even put it at 3,000,000 ounces.

A revival of Russian gold and silver sales was originally anticipated in London at the beginning of the year, but experts believe there will be no repetition of gold sales this year.—United Press.

NINE DRAGONS' CLUB DANCE

The Mary dance of the Nine Dragons' Services Club will be held at 8 p.m. this evening. All Servicemen and their wives will be welcomed. Refreshments will be served and there will be spot prizes and in addition 10 complimentary tickets for the Alhambra Theatre. Dancing will be to the Band of the Essex Regiment, by kind permission of their Commanding Officer. Tickets will be available at the Club.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"This serves us right for going to that family reunion last summer!"